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Senate Confirms Ford, 92 to 3, for Vice-Presidency

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Rep. Gerald R. Ford as 40th vice-president of the United States by a 92-to-3 roll-call vote.

The chambers must endorse Michigan Republican before he succeeds to the office of President Nixon, who is expected to resign in January and pleaded no contest to evasion charges six weeks ago.

House Judiciary Committee to vote on Rep. Ford on day, and the full House by approval by the House. Rep. Ford has been a member of the House for 25 years and the GOP leader for the past eight years. He is likely to be just as much a part of the Ford administration as in the Senate.

Rep. Ford was the first man to be considered by Congress for vice-president after presidential nomination under the terms of the 25th Amendment. The amendment became effective in 1967, and provides for the president to nominate a vice-president if the office becomes vacant.

President Nixon nominated Rep. Ford on Oct. 12. The Senate Rules Committee, after a series of hearings on Rep. Ford and a closed hearing with former lobbyist Robert N. Winter-Berger, the author of a controversial book, "Washington Pay-off," concluded that corruption charges against Rep. Ford were baseless and that Rep. Ford "fully met reasonable tests" of "character and personal and financial integrity." It approved Rep. Ford by a 9-to-0 vote on Nov. 20.

When Rep. Ford was first nominated, House colleagues called him a hard-working, decent man of basic integrity, pleasant manners, and soft-spoken mien. Rep. Ford came through with just that image during the Senate Rules Committee and House Judiciary Committee hearings. At the same time, he gave the impression of a person who believes in the role of Congress in U.S. government and would not seek to stifle it if he became president.

Rep. Ford, 60, said repeatedly at the hearings that he has no intention of running for president in 1976.



Gerald Ford The New York Times

Arabs at Summit Vow Unity For Peace Talks With Israel

Jordan Stand Rejected on Palestinians

ALGIERS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The Arab summit conference has agreed to give full practical and moral backing to Egypt and Syria when they meet Israel in negotiations to seek peace in the Middle East, delegates said today.

The disclosure came as the heads of state were holding their second day of secret talks. But the decision itself was taken last night at the first session of the conference, in a striking example of Arab solidarity.

Agreement became unanimous today when King Hassan II of Morocco, a late arrival, reached Algiers on board the liner Fouad and promptly endorsed everything agreed to so far.

There was no immediate reaction at the Algiers meeting to statements by the Egyptian government spokesman in Cairo that Egypt was reviewing its decision to attend the Geneva conference because of Israeli intransigence and stalling at the military talks on the Suez-Cairo road.

Briefing by Sadat

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez al-Assad of Syria briefed the heads of state at a 90-minute secret session this morning on their policy for the peace talks and on military affairs.

An Egyptian spokesman said President Sadat warned that fighting could start again at any minute.

"The October war was but a spark. The struggle has started and will continue for generations to come," the president was quoted as having said.

Mr. Sadat commended Arab "spontaneous solidarity" and said it had had far-reaching effects.

He said the war came against all Israeli expectations. Israel's plan was not to fight on two fronts, and would have launched a pre-emptive strike if it had felt this would happen, he added.

The president said Israel faced Arab unity "even more solid than what we imagined."

He said Soviet and U. S. estimates put the Israeli dead at about 10,000 on the Syrian and Egyptian fronts, in addition to the wounded.

"The battle has not finished and could start at any minute. The struggle has started and will continue for generations to come."

He said that in this era, war alone could not settle the situation, but "we are now following the right path."

FLO Wins Vote

Tonight, the heads of state here overruled Jordan's protests and recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Farouk el-Kadumi, a member of the higher executive committee of the PLO, announced after an evening session adjourned.

A message earlier today from King Hussein of Jordan, had warned that if such a step were taken at the summit, he would not attend the coming Middle East peace talks, delegates said.

Tonight's rejection of Jordan's stand elated the Palestinian representatives. Mr. Kadumi said that the summit's action was "a big stride on the road to the peace."

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King Faisal of Saudi Arabia (left) and Deputy Premier Ibn Fahd at Algiers summit.

Charges Stalling on Suez Talks

Cairo Aide Warns Israel on Accord

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Egypt said today it was studying whether to pull out of the projected international peace conference on the Middle East because of what it called Israeli intransigence at military talks currently under way between the two countries.

The government spokesman, Ahmed Anis, was asked at a news conference if Egypt would attend the peace meeting, expected to open in Geneva in mid-December, if it had not already reached agreement with Israel in negotiations between Egyptian and Israeli generals.

Cairo has already agreed to attend the Geneva meeting, but Mr. Anis said the government was now giving the matter further thought.

"This is a question under close study at the moment," he said.

In Tel Aviv press reports said Israeli and Egyptian negotiators have little chance of achieving a breakthrough in their troop withdrawal talks and the issue probably will be taken up at the peace conference in Geneva.

The reports said the talks are deadlocked over Cairo's insistence that it have two divisions, including 400 tanks, on the east bank of the Suez Canal in any withdrawal formula. Israeli officials have said it would agree only to a lightly armed Egyptian police force on the east bank.

Mr. Anis said Israel was "playing for time" at the military meetings. "This can only reflect adversely on its [Israel's] intentions toward the peace conference itself," he said.

The question of disengagement is the last point remaining to be implemented in the six-point cease-fire consolidation agreement signed by the two countries on Nov. 11.

Mr. Anis was asked about possible progress in the military talks being held in a UN tent near Suez city, and replied:

"The Egyptian side has honored to the letter the UN document on the (cease-fire) stabilization. There is nothing so far to indicate that the Israelis are going to do the same. The present Israeli stand is not one conducive to the consolidation of efforts being made for peace in the area."

Alex Ghanem, first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, also warned that Egypt's armed forces "are fully prepared to intervene if the situation so requires" following what he called "Israel's prevarication in implementing cease-fire arrangements."

The Arab Socialist Union is Egypt's only political party.

The authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram reflected the government's line when it said success in the military talks "is the minimum required to create a atmosphere conducive to a peace settlement in the area."

The country's chief negotiator, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy, and Israel's Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv are scheduled to meet tomorrow for the 10th time to try to reach an agreement on disengaging their forces.

Passengers Released at Malta

Hijacked Jet Lands at Dubai As Other Arab States Bar It

BEIRUT, Nov. 27 (UPI).—A KLM Royal Dutch Airlines Boeing-747 under the control of three armed Arab hijackers since Sunday returned to Dubai tonight after a vain attempt to land in Southern Yemen, airport officials here said.

After the return of the Dutch plane to Dubai, KLM officials in Amsterdam said that Dubai authorities had offered a safe conduct to the hijackers on condition that they turn over the plane and all persons on board.

The hijackers returned to Dubai after flying to Aden and failing there to obtain the promise of a safe conduct.

Early today, the hijackers released the plane's 247 passengers and eight stewards in Malta after receiving a pledge from the Dutch government not to help Israel or Soviet Jewish emigrants. They took aboard KLM vice-pres-

ident A.W. Withholt, who volunteered himself as a hostage in place of the passengers. Ten crew members remained aboard the plane.

The hijackers then ordered the jumbo jet's pilot to fly the plane to the Middle East.

But the hijackers ran into a hostile reception from Arab countries. Arab press editorials have accused the hijackers of trying to sabotage the Arab summit conference which opened in Algiers yesterday.

The hijacked plane made no attempt to land at Beirut, where it took off Sunday on its scheduled flight between Amsterdam and Tokyo.

It was one hour after leaving Beirut airport that the hijackers took over, forcing the pilot to land first at Damascus, Syria, then Nicosia, Cyprus, Tripoli, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

One With 18-Minute Gap

Overcrowded Sirica Court Hears Tape

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—District Judge John J. Sirica at the first public playing of one of the subpoenaed, tape-recorded conversations to determine whether the things had been altered or tampered with.

A packed federal courtroom, packed with a copy of the June 30, 1972, meetings between President Nixon and domestic counsel John Ehrlichman and then between Nixon and former White House Chief of Staff H. R. Haldeman.

Yesterday, President Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, had testified that she had typed a segment of tape while transcribing it on a dictaphone.

Woods testified that she had typed a segment of tape while transcribing it on a dictaphone.

But today, she said she did not believe that she was responsible for the entire 18-minute gap in the recording.

The first of the conversations consisted of barely understandable conversation between President and Mr. Ehrlichman and then three minutes of conversation between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman.

First, only occasional words, like "some people," could be heard. Then, the President and Mr. Ehrlichman discussed news coverage and other matters. There were background noises, including horns and a jet plane.

Twenty minutes into the tape, voices were replaced by a persistent hum. The hum lasted about four minutes to a lower pitch. It changed to a higher pitch four minutes later and lasted for three minutes and then returned to its original high level.

Little more than 18 minutes after the hum began, the conversation between the President and Mr. Haldeman resumed in a discussion of what seemed to be a discussion of delegates to the National Convention.

Nixon could be heard to say, "Either way, either way." President could also be heard to say at one point: "I better whenever I go to a like that."

Yesterday, special prosecutors, acting on notes taken by Mr. Haldeman after the meeting, indicated that the first discussion after some preliminary exchanges was the tape case, charged that the tape case hum obliterated the conversation about the tape case.

Some, however, indicated that the meeting began with a discussion about a trip to the White House, including a few words about the White House.

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House Passes Bill to Extend Daylight Time

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The House voted today to extend daylight saving time throughout the year until November, 1975.

The measure now goes to the Senate, which has a similar bill pending. President Nixon is seeking the authority for year-round daylight saving time as a way to save energy.

Exports in the first 10 months of the year were at an annual rate of \$68.5 billion, 39 percent above total exports for last year. Part of this enormous increase reflected higher prices as the goods left U.S. ports, but much of the rise reflected higher volume.

Imports in the same period also rose—by 22 percent in dollar volume—to an annual rate of \$67.6 billion. Nearly all of the import increase reflected higher dollar prices rather than volume, on the basis of preliminary estimates.

Exports in October were worth \$6.43 billion, slightly below the record September total \$6.45 billion. Imports last month rose to \$5.90 billion from \$5.58 billion in September.

Sidney L. Jones, assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs, said that there was nothing unusual in October about the commodity composition of exports and imports. He said that he

found the figures "in a sense better than those for September, which was an odd month."

Mr. Jones pointed out, however, that the huge swing of the U.S. trade surplus "accentuates the future difficulty" of negotiating world trade and monetary issues with the other leading countries.

He noted that "everyone cannot run a surplus at the same time."

In a related development today, the Commerce Department reported that American-owned companies abroad plan a sizable increase next year in investments in plant, equipment and exploration, although more than half of the increase will be in the field of petroleum.

The scheduled rise in investment abroad is 12 percent in 1974, after a probable increase of 11 percent this year and a recent low of 5 percent in 1972. In dollar terms, next year's investment is planned at \$21.3 billion, up from \$19 billion in 1973.

Conciliation Gesture Seen

Athens Junta Frees Students Jailed Under Papadopoulos

ATHENS, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Greece's new military regime today began releasing persons arrested for demonstrating against the government of George Papadopoulos eight days before his cabinet was toppled in Sunday's coup.

The move was seen as a conciliatory gesture toward students by the two-day-old government of Lt. Gen. Phaedon Gizikis, the new president.

Sources close to the regime have said that one reason for the take-over was that the army became the object of public contempt when Mr. Papadopoulos, as president, ordered its tanks and troops to crush the recent student-worker demonstrations and riots. At least 13 persons died in the disturbances.

The first prisoner releases today were in Salonika, the capital of northern Greece, where about 100 students were arrested following a peaceful strike at the university on Nov. 15. They were freed in

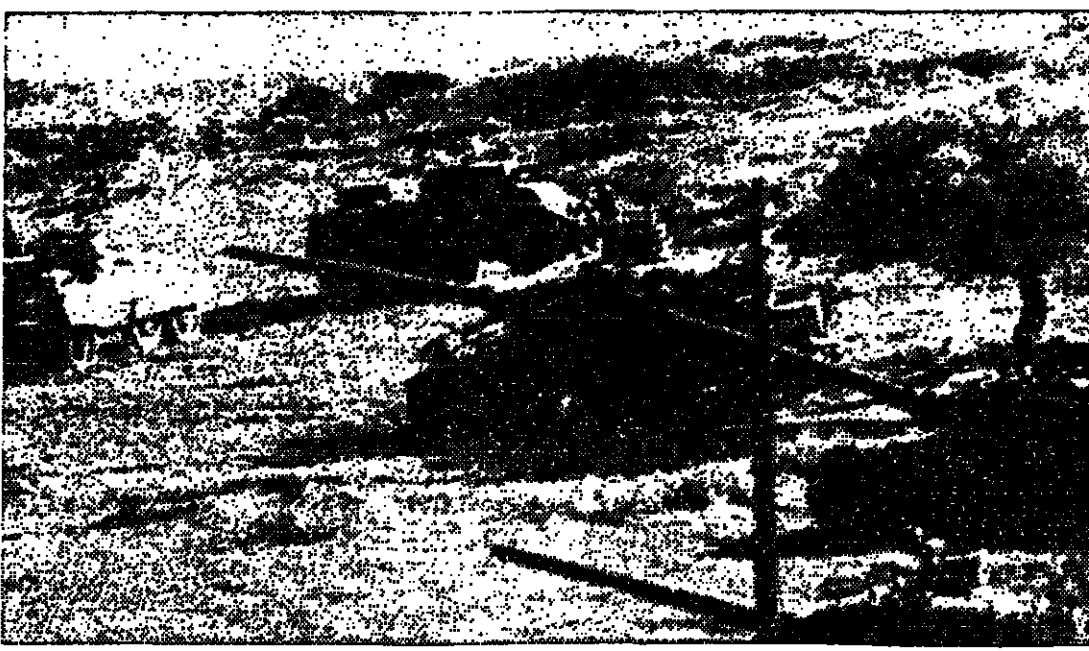
small groups and individually from security headquarters and police stations, witnesses said.

In Athens, where the Papadopoulos government said last week that 302 persons were being held in connection with demonstrations begun at the polytechnic institute, authorities delayed the prisoners' release.

"The prisoners' release was delayed for technical reasons and will be carried out later," a newspaper said.

Former Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff today became the first leading politician to issue a statement supporting the new regime. He said that developments of recent days were hopeful for the country's future, and added:

"The sentiment of relief felt is not diminished by the fact that no immediate action was taken for the restoration of democracy. One cannot, without danger, pass immediately from dictatorship to democracy."



GREEK TANKS guarding the villa of ousted President George Papadopoulos on the Aegean Sea coast outside of Athens. He has been under house arrest since Sunday.

Mr. Averoff said, however, that Greeks should be cautious. "It remains to be seen if the basic changes, which took place with honest intentions, will prove

truthful and effective within a logical time limit," he said.

Mr. Averoff, 63, who directed Greece's foreign policy for eight years when Constantine Kara-

manlis was premier, had been imprisoned earlier this year for his role in an abortive navy coup. Mr. Papadopoulos used that coup (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bypassing Embargoed Dutch Port

Envoys Say Europe Can Get Its Oil From Arabs Directly

(Continued from Page 1)

amount from Saudi Arabia and Algeria as from today."

Mr. Yamani and Algerian Industry Minister Belaid Abdesslem told Japan and West European countries to take concrete action to put pressure on Israel to withdraw to its 1967 borders if they wanted an easing of the Arab oil embargo.

The two Arab envoys, who are on a mission to West Europe, the United States and Japan, said at the press conference, before meeting President Georges Pompidou, that the Japanese and West Europeans could also exert effective pressure to restore the rights of the Palestinian people.

They refused to spell out the kind of action expected. But they described as "positive" the Dutch government's message to the Arab hijackers of the KLM Boeing 747 that Holland had never been a transit country for Jews emigrating to Israel from the Soviet Union.

"We expect concrete action, not just political declarations, to pressure Israel back to the 1967 borders and restore the Palestinians' rights," Mr. Yamani said.

"We sincerely hope that Europe will not be hurt by the Arab oil production cuts. If there is any inconvenience for the time being, let us hope it will not go deeper," he added.

Mr. Abdesslem said in answer to a question that if West Europe failed to help secure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, "then the present situation will continue."

The ministers were asked to comment on West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's appeal for complete European solidarity in dealing with the energy crisis caused by the Arab oil cutback.

"We have nothing against the European family, but we feel that if our embargo on supplies to Holland is broken, we will take some action," Mr. Yamani said. He added: "There are several ways and means to ensure that the embargo is fully maintained."

However, he added, "we are extremely sorry for the inconvenience caused in Europe by the Arab oil cut. We sincerely hope that Israel will realize the heavy price the whole world is paying for its illegal occupation of the Arab territories."

Mr. Yamani was asked to comment on Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's warning that the Arab countries against taking too stringent measures to avoid economic reprisals.

He replied: "If I were in Mr. Kissinger's shoes, I would never think of counter-measures. I would devote all my efforts to ward peace and bring peace to the

area. Because if we enter into measures and counter-measures, I think the result will be very disastrous, especially for Europe and for Japan."

"So let us hope that peace will come, and that the outcome of our mission will lead to stronger ties between the Arab countries and the world," he added.

In related developments:

● The Dutch Foreign Ministry today announced it has invited Mr. Yamani and Mr. Abdesslem to include The Hague in their current European trip. The ministry said that no reply has been received.

● Gasoline will be rationed in Sweden as of Jan. 7, Trade Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt announced today.

He added that, meanwhile, supplies of home heating oil would be cut by 35 percent. He appealed for apartments to cut hot water three days a week.

● Oil deliveries to Danish industry and public transport will be reduced by 25 and 20 percent, respectively, the government announced today. This is in addition to numerous existing restrictions, including a ban on Sunday driving.

● In Bonn Mr. Brandt said today that West Germany probably will be short of 20 percent of its oil requirements for the next six months.

The chancellor said that if efforts to make sufficient use of other energy sources, such as coal, should fail, the government would have no other choice than to ration fuel. But he added that he did not believe that rationing of heating fuel and gasoline would be decreed before Christmas.

● Gasoline stations in Austria will be closed Sundays, the Austrian oil companies said today.

The measure will take effect this weekend.

● Flights Canceled

● Sabena, the Belgian national airline, said it will cancel its regular morning flight to New York as of Dec. 1 to save fuel. The airline's daily afternoon flight remains unaffected, Sabena said.

● Swissair, the Swiss airline, announced that it will reduce the average speed of all of its planes 2.35 percent to save fuel. The airline recently cut its North Atlantic flight schedule. The two measures are expected to save 15 to 16 percent of fuel, the company said.

At the same time, Switzerland's independent gasoline stations today raised their gasoline prices by 6 percent.

Other stations belonging to the big oil companies, which are subject to government price controls, were also expected to raise prices shortly.

Belgium today relaxed its Sunday driving ban. Economics Minister Willy Claes said the ban, which goes into effect at 3 a.m. Sundays, will be lifted this weekend at 8 p.m. the same day instead of at 3 a.m. Monday.

Mr. Claes said that the government decided on the change because of complaints from hotels and restaurants that the 24-hour driving ban had ruined the tourist trade for the last two weeks.

Canada Sets Priorities

OTTAWA, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The Canadian government announced yesterday that it plans to set priorities for the distribution of wholesale petroleum products and to establish an emergency allocation board to enforce them.

But Canada, which is the largest foreign supplier of oil to the United States, stopped short of ordering mandatory restraints at the consumer level. The government statement on energy shortages said nothing at all about the possibility of reducing exports to the United States.

The statement, read in the House of Commons by Energy Minister Donald S. Macdonald, included a broad appeal for voluntary cutbacks in the use of oil and gasoline, so as to save enough to make rationing at the consumer level unnecessary.



Palestine leader Yasser Arafat (right) with delegation member yesterday in Algiers.

Arabs at Parley Fully Back Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

liberation of the Palestine nation."

He said that a PLO reconciliation with King Hussein would be possible only if the monarch gave the PLO the same recognition as it now has from all Arab leaders here, and if Hussein allows Palestinian guerrillas to operate again from Jordan.

The terms did not appear to offer much hope of a reconciliation soon.

The Egyptian spokesman told newsmen that his country would allow no impediment to peace negotiations, and that if necessary they could begin before the end of the Egypt-Israel military talks at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

He had been asked about the possibility of Jordan not going to the negotiations, and added that if anyone threatened not to attend "that is their business."

Egypt, which sponsored the summit with Syria, was evidently very satisfied with the way the conference was going. The spokesman said things went so smoothly that the summit was for all intents and purposes over.

The only reservations were about friction between Jordan and the Palestinians, and between Syria and Jordan about Syria's advocacy of a third front against Israel from Jordanian territory.

Yet the trend here was to gloss over the strains in the Arab League caused by the Jordan-Palestine problem and by the absence from the summit of Libya and Iraq, who had rejected the Middle East cease-fire.

Encouraged by the results they have achieved by using their oil as a pressure weapon, the countries represented here were talking in terms of the Arab nation, the Arab armies and "the Arab stand" on the assumption that these are now a fact, rather than an aim.

The Syrian sources indicated that there was agreement with Egypt that the December conference could be a largely ceremonial opening that would then be suspended to allow Israel to get its Dec. 31 national elections out of the way before substantive negotiations get under way in January.

Athens Junta Frees Students Jailed Under Papadopoulos

(Continued from Page 1)

attempt as an excuse to declare a republic, abolishing the monarchy represented by exiled King Constantine.

Encouraged by the gradual disappearance from the government apparatus of the deposed regime's trappings of authority—especially by the lifting of prior censorship—Greek newspapers today opened attacks on Mr. Papadopoulos.

Ellinikos Vorras of Salonika, a daily newspaper which had supported Mr. Papadopoulos in the past, today asked for an investigation of scandals in his administration.

"Those who committed the orgy of corruption should give an account of their actions and they should pay," Ellinikos Vorras said in an editorial.

The newspaper said Mr. Papadopoulos, who led the "colonels' coup" in 1967, became a tyrant and added: "Even his son, who was a decent young man, had to leave the country and go to live abroad in the United States because of his father."

The strongly anti-Papadopoulos English-language Athens News, in its first issue since the overthrow of the former president, ran a headline saying: "Tyrant Is Deposed." A subheadline read said: "Greek Army Overthrows Dictator."

Athen News editor Yannis Horn was sentenced to a prison term of six and one-half months in 1971 for violating the Papadopoulos regime's press law by having published an allegedly misleading headline over a story announcing the visit of then U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew in the fall of 1970.

In an editorial entitled "A Step in the Right Direction," the Athens News said today: "G. Papadopoulos had to go. Not only because he had failed to reach 'the goals of the revolution' which have changed so often during the last 60 months. . . . He had to go because he betrayed the trust of the armed forces."

The new regime remained silent about the fate of M. Papadopoulos, who was put under guard at his villa on Sunday.

EEC Unit Assails Sex Bias on Pay

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The European Economic Community called on its nine member nations today to live up to a 15-year-old promise to give equal pay to women.

The EEC Executive Commission said it asked the Nine to pass directives by April 1, underlining the right to equal pay and giving women the right to sue to gain this right. Employers, it said, must not be able to fire women who file suit.

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Libya and finally Malta, where the plane spent the night.

Flying over Damascus today, the hijackers radioed a message to the control tower saying, "We hail the Syrian people, army and President Hafez Assad for their heroic stand in the October war."

Baghdad, Kuwait and Bahrain in turn refused permission for the hijacked plane to land, Beirut airport officials said.

As the jumbo jet flew south along the Persian Gulf, KLM officials said that it had fuel for only about an hour's flying left.

But at Dubai, airport officials let the Dutch plane land, as they did in July when a Japan Airlines plane with 137 passengers aboard—hijacked by another Palestinian group—hunted desperately for a landing place with its fuel tanks almost empty.

Like the hijackers of the KLM plane, the Japan Airlines hijackers had been disarmed by the main guerrilla factions and could not find a place to give them shelter.

The Japanese plane was later forced to fly to Benghazi, Libya, where the hijackers blew it up on the tarmac after releasing the passengers and crew.

At Dubai Airport today, Premier Maktoum Ben Rashid took control of the situation as he had done during the July hijacking. But airport officials said that the hijackers made no demands beyond the immediate refueling of the aircraft.

The Dubai officials said that in a conversation with the control tower the hijackers said they had completed their mission satisfactorily.

The hijackers said that pledges given by the Dutch government not to permit transit facilities in Holland for Soviet Jewish emigrants to Israel nor to permit the transportation of weapons and volunteers to Israel satisfied the aims of their mission.

The hijackers claimed to belong to the Organization of Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine, last heard of as the group that carried out abortive attacks on an El Al Israel plane and the Israeli ambassador's residence in Nicola, in April.

The plane remained parked on the tarmac for three hours, took on fuel and then departed.

Several hours later, according to a KLM spokesman in Amsterdam, the hijackers attempted to force the plane to land at Aden, but changed their plans when the Yemeni government refused to grant them safe passage.

Passengers in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27 (AP).—The passengers and stewards of the hijacked jet returned here tonight.

Getty's Mother Awaits Word On Ransom Offer

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The mother of J. Paul Getty 3d, a grandson of the oil billionaire, today waited for word from the alleged kidnappers to whom she has offered a \$1-million ransom.

In an open letter to the alleged kidnappers, last night, Mrs. Getty said her former husband, J. Paul Getty 2d, had agreed to furnish her with \$1 million ransom provided that she gives him custody of her other three children.

In London, a spokesman for the father denied he had requested custody of the other children or imposed any other conditions on handing over the money. "The handover of the money is completely unconditional," the spokesman said.

Mrs. Getty said she could come no nearer to matching a \$1-million ransom (\$2.4 million) ransom demanded by the alleged kidnappers because the boy's grandfather, J. Paul Getty, still refuses to contribute.

Belgian Papers' Prices Up

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—All major Belgian daily newspapers will go up in price from five to six Belgian francs on Saturday. A statement today from the Belgian Newspaper Editors Association said spiraling costs threatened their financial situation as well as the independence and quality of the press, making the rise necessary.

U.S. Will Pay 29% of Costs Of UN Force

Russia Levied at 15%; China Refuses Share

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (UPI).—The United States will pay almost 29 percent of the cost of the UN emergency force (UNEPF) in the Middle East under a complex formula approved by the General Assembly budgetary committee.

That will be \$3.67 million of the \$12.6 million budgeted for the first six months' operation of UNEPF.

All five permanent members of the Security Council will be assessed 15.57 percent more for UNEPF than they would under the regular scale of assessments for the budget. The United States thus will pay 28.9 percent of the total instead of its normal 26 percent. The Soviet Union will pay 15 percent of the total—\$4.5 million—instead of its normal 13 percent.

China announced that it would not pay any of its 6.4 percent share of the UNEPF budget—about \$1.9 million. It did not participate in the budgetary committee vote Friday, just as it refused to participate in all the Security Council votes on the Middle East.

The committee vote was 105 to 2 (Albania and Libya) with 4 abstentions (Algeria, Portugal, South Africa and Syria). It was not immediately clear whether Albania, Libya or any of the others would refuse to pay.

Shortages in the budget may be made up by reductions in staffing the force. The budget was projected for 7,000 men for six months, but UNEPF mustered only 2,895 men by yesterday more than a month after it was established by the Security Council.

The committee formula, established after long and delicate consultations, assesses 23 developed countries other than the permanent members at the regular scale. But 82 developing countries will pay only 20 percent of their normal assessments and the 25 least developed countries only 10 percent—\$600 each.

American diplomats originally feared that UNEPF assessments would be much higher than the 26 percent ceiling that the United States set last year, and that this would arouse congressional opposition. But the final compromise was deemed satisfactory.

It was the third meeting between the leaders this year under the 10-year-old Franco-German friendship treaty, the statesmen from the two nations meet twice a year. The meeting was advanced so talks could be held on the forthcoming Common Market summit.

During a two-day summit meeting that covered a broad range of topics, Mr. Brandt suggested setting up a structure for consultation and information to handle crisis situations, including the energy shortage, within the nine-nation EEC.

Mr. Brandt returned to Bonn today.

Armin Gruenewald, the spokesman for the West German delegation, said that such a structure would realize Mr. Brandt's call for European solidarity in the face of reduced shipments of crude oil by Arab nations.

Mr. Brandt said yesterday that "none of the member states of the European Economic Community has the right to leave another alone with its worries." It was an obvious reference to the Netherlands, which has been cut off from oil shipments by the Arabs.

Mr. Gruenewald said that before the crisis machinery is set up it would be premature to say that "one country of the community should furnish to another member a certain quantity of petroleum." He added that the energy resources and needs of the nine EEC nations must be established before a decision could be made on petroleum transfers.

Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou also agreed on subjects and procedures for the European summit conference scheduled for Copenhagen on Dec. 14-15, and on speeding the movement toward a European union by 1980. Security policy discussions will no longer be excluded from the Common Market councils.

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For Energy, Other Problems

Brandt, Pompidou See Need For EEC Crisis Machinery

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and French President Georges Pompidou agreed today to work together within the Common Market to find answers to the European energy crisis.

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Aide Stops Short Of Vow to Reveal Nixon Tax Filing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—The White House said today that President Nixon will not make a "complete informal" disclosure of his financial records, but stop short of promising disclosure of his federal income-tax returns.

Deputy Press Secretary G. L. Warren's statement came in conflict with a statement by J. Bennett Johnston Jr., that Mr. Nixon promised senators to open to public view this week some of his tax income-tax returns.

Mr. Warren said only the White House group was compiling information about Nixon's financial affairs. Information would be made available "in a form and a form to be determined."

Sen. Johnston said that he five other senators were told Nixon at a meeting last week that some presidential tax returns would be made public. Mr. Warren declined, pressed, to make any such statement.

The White House spoke said simply that "complete" information will be made available. Expressing hope that the tax returns would be available later this week, Mr. Warren said: "It's complete and ready to be made available."

Asked if he had not seen the tape counter of a recorder was moving, he replied: "I could not take shorthand on the phone and watch little meter." She testified she took shorthand notes of telephone conversations.

The prosecutors also to get her to describe the locations of the telephone, whether and recording and tell them where she held the notepad to take the telephone conversation in what direction she was relative to the recording machine.

Miss Woods volunteered at her desk in the White House and be photographed as she was sitting on a sofa as she can remember.

After today's session with the special prosecutors for the White House to see Woods' office and see the erasure occurred.

The tape that was played court today was a copy of the original June 30, 1972. The original, along with subpoenaed tapes, three subpoenaed tapes and some Watergate material, was added to custody of the court today. All the material in Miss Woods' chambers, under hour around guard, was taken to the White House.

Miss Woods appeared in



ELICITY SHY?—Not this comedy singing group, The Tons of Fun. Their public man, exploiting the energy crisis, pointed out rather vividly that compact automobiles were no solution as far as the four-girl team was concerned. As for flack—no responsible newspaper would ever publish such an obvious gimmick.

U.S. Says Parley Progress May End Embargo

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Administration officials said today that progress in the Arab-Israeli peace talks may lead to the end of the U.S. oil embargo. The State Department said that the progress made in the talks, particularly the agreement to a ceasefire, was a significant step towards a lasting peace. Officials noted that the embargo was imposed as a measure to pressure the parties to reach a settlement, and that the current developments suggest that this goal is within reach.

Peace Talks Seen as Key to Arab Oil

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U.S. Orders Oil Deliveries Diverted for Defense Use

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—The federal government has ordered 22 major oil companies to supply hundreds of millions of gallons of fuel, which would have gone for civilian use, to the Defense Department.

Pop Musician, 32, Dies, Guitar Apparent Cause

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP).—Pop musician John Rostill, 32, has been found dead in his home recording studio, apparently electrocuted by his own guitar.

World Smallpox Increases

ATLANTA, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The National Communicable Disease Center said yesterday the World Health Organization has reported an increase in smallpox cases in the world. The total of 101,823 cases for the year was inflated by Bangladesh, four Indian states and a Pakistani province, which reported more than 90 percent of the cases.

Asks Education Reform

Supreme Court Chief Assails Quality of U.S. Trial Lawyers

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger called last night for a radical revision of American legal practice that could bar three-quarters or more of the 375,000 lawyers in the country from appearing in court.

Saying that one-third to one-half of the attorneys who presently go to court are inadequately experienced or trained, the Chief Justice proposed the establishment of a new set of specialized standards that any lawyer would have to meet in order to engage in trial practice.

"Many judges consider a majority of trial lawyers not competent to give effective representation to their clients," according to a summary of the Burger speech made public by the Supreme Court Information Office.

Mr. Burger made his recommendation in a lecture at Fordham Law School in New York.

In an unusually controversial address for a Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. Burger also proposed that the "basic legal education" be reduced from three to two years, with specialized courtroom training thereafter for those interested in trial practice.

Criticizes British System

"A two-year program is feasible," he said, "once we shake off the baggage of our antiquated frontier that the young folks should be available to harvest the crops."

The Chief Justice suggested that his proposed restriction on trial practice could be patterned in part on the British system, under which only about 3,000 of the 30,000 lawyers are "barristers," qualified to appear in court, rather than "solicitors," or general-purpose legal advisers.

The Burger proposal seemed likely to arouse considerable controversy in the legal profession. While trial lawyers have favored some separate designation for their specialty, many attorneys would undoubtedly oppose being barred from appearing in court unless they passed a second bar examination or demonstrated professional experience.

Attacking the "assumption that every graduate of a law school, by virtue of that fact, qualified for the ultimate confrontation in a courtroom," Mr. Burger charged that "no other profession is as casual or heedless of reality as ours."

Trial and Error

If all lawyers who appear in court in criminal, civil rights and negligence cases were required to meet professional standards in courtroom procedure, the Chief Justice said, trial attorneys could learn their specialty in advance from experts rather than "by trial and error at clients' expense." He called on the legal profession, as a first step, to "Reject the notion that

U.S. Judge Rules For Auto Makers In Pollution Cases

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27 (AP).—A federal judge has ruled that anti-trust laws cannot be used to force U.S. auto makers to clean up the air that automobiles have polluted.

U.S. District Court Judge Manuel Real criticized the auto industry for a "less than spectacular" effort to fight pollution on its own, but he dismissed 34 of 38 lawsuits against American auto manufacturers.

He said anti-trust laws gave him no power to force the companies to provide "equitable relief" for pollution damages.

The plaintiffs—27 states and several cities and counties—had asked for such relief. They wanted the auto companies to help eliminate smog through various steps, including large contributions for the creation of better mass transit systems.

Vote in Senate Is Scheduled On Nomination of Rep. Ford

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—The Senate is close to a vote on President Nixon's nomination of House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan for vice-president.

A roll-call vote was set for late today, with only one senator having announced that he would vote against confirmation. Rep. Ford was nominated by President Nixon on Oct. 12 to replace Spiro T. Agnew, who resigned and pleaded no contest to a charge of income-tax evasion.

The nomination was the first under the 25th Amendment, adopted in 1967. It provides that if the office of vice-president becomes vacant, a successor shall be nominated by the president, subject to confirmation by a majority vote of the Senate and the House.

Hearings Completed

The House is expected to vote on Rep. Ford's nomination late next week. Its Judiciary Committee completed six days of hearings yesterday.

The senator who said he would vote against confirmation was Sen. William D. Hathaway, D. Maine, who said his stand should not be interpreted as any reflection on Rep. Ford's character or qualifications.

Sen. Hathaway told the Senate that with Mr. Nixon undergoing an impeachment investigation, consideration of a nominee for vice-president was improper.

Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D. Nev., the chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, which conducted hearings on the nomination, said it found no bar to Rep. Ford's confirmation after putting him "under the microscope of public scrutiny."

Philosophy Notwithstanding

Sen. Claiborne Pell, D. R.I., another member of the committee, which unanimously recommended confirmation, said he was not endorsing what he considered to be Rep. Ford's "conservative philosophy of government."

But Sen. Pell said he was satisfied that Rep. Ford is "a man of integrity, character and probity, and one who will not abuse the powers and prerogatives of his public office."

Sen. Alan Cranston, D. Calif., said he would vote for Rep. Ford's confirmation "with trust in his fairness, with sufficient confidence in his capability, and with great hope."

Cosmos-610 Is Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched an unmanned earth satellite, Cosmos-610.

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IL NE FAUT PAS GRAND CHOSE POUR FAIRE D'UN HOMME UN MONSIEUR.

MONSIEUR WORTH PARIS

KENT
WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER
What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

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Experts Skeptical of Claim of Accidental Tape Erasure

By John Saar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—A service manager for a company distributing a tape recorder used by presidential secretary Rose Mary Woods is skeptical that she could inadvertently erase 18 minutes of a Watergate-related tape, he has claimed.

The only other way erasure could have occurred, Mr. Bennett said, would be if Miss Woods had been using the tape recorder with a microphone which has a one-stage record mechanism. It was unlikely, though, that, as a secretary, Miss Woods would be using the microphone. "Most secretaries don't use a mike. They use a foot switch which has 'play' and 'record' buttons," Mr. Bennett said.

Mr. Bennett explained that for Miss Woods to have accidentally put the tape recorder into an erase position, as she testified before District Judge John J. Sirica yesterday, it would be necessary to press the foot pedal to the "play" position and simultaneously press a key labeled "record."

Safeguards on Recorders Cited

"If you press either one first, it won't do anything."

"It's not easy to do at all. It's hard for me to see where it's a mistake," the service manager said.

Only Other Way

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Mr. Bennett also was puzzled by the source of the audible hum which replaced the President's conversation with his chief of staff at the time, H. R. Haldeman, on an 18-minute portion of the tape. "That baffles me," he said. "There shouldn't be anything but a slight hissing noise. There's nothing in the equipment which could cause that tone."

Mr. Bennett described the Uher 5000 model used by Miss Woods as "a professional piece of gear which sells like hotcakes" and retails for \$500. Principally used for dictation, the service manager said it was also used for "more or less so-called buggings."

"Hard to Believe"

Tim Maddaloni, the service manager for the Sanyo Electric Inc., cited possible exposure of the tapes to a magnetic field to explain erasure. Told that it happened when the tape was on the machine, Mr. Maddaloni said: "That would be a little hard to believe. I'm afraid I'm for the President, but it's a little hard to swallow."

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Obituaries

Charles E. Whittaker, 72,
U.S. High Court Ex-Justice

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27 (AP)—Charles Evans Whittaker, 72, whose desire to get away from the rigors of Kansas farm life led him to the law profession and eventually a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital. The death was attributed to a "ruptured abdominal aneurysm."

Mr. Whittaker was appointed to the high court in 1957 by another Kansas President Dwight D. Eisenhower. He retired from the court in 1962 because of physical exhaustion. He was granted resigned status from the court in 1965, after his health had been restored. This freed him to take on such duties as corporate directorships.

Born on a farm south of Troy, in northeast Kansas, Mr. Whittaker attended a country school on his family's farm before quitting after the ninth grade. He was admitted to the old Kansas City School of Law in

1920 on the condition that he would complete his high school education as he went along. He said he wanted to get away from the farm and into a different profession.

Named by Eisenhower

He passed the Missouri bar examination in 1923 and won his law degree a year later. A classmate at the school for one year was Harry S. Truman.

Mr. Whittaker practiced law in Kansas City from 1923 until 1964, when he was named U.S. judge in the western district of Missouri by President Eisenhower. Two years later President Eisenhower named him judge of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and less than a year later nominated him to the Supreme Court.

In March of 1962, doctors at Walter Reed Army Hospital told him after a medical checkup that a return to the Supreme Court bench would seriously endanger his health. President John F. Kennedy announced Mr. Whittaker's retirement from the court on March 29, 1962.

Mr. Whittaker revealed that he was never really happy on the Supreme Court and that the pressures of the job, its long hours and judicial infighting were taxing on him personally.

He and his wife, Winifred Fugh Whittaker, returned to Kansas City, where he once again became active in civic and bar association affairs.

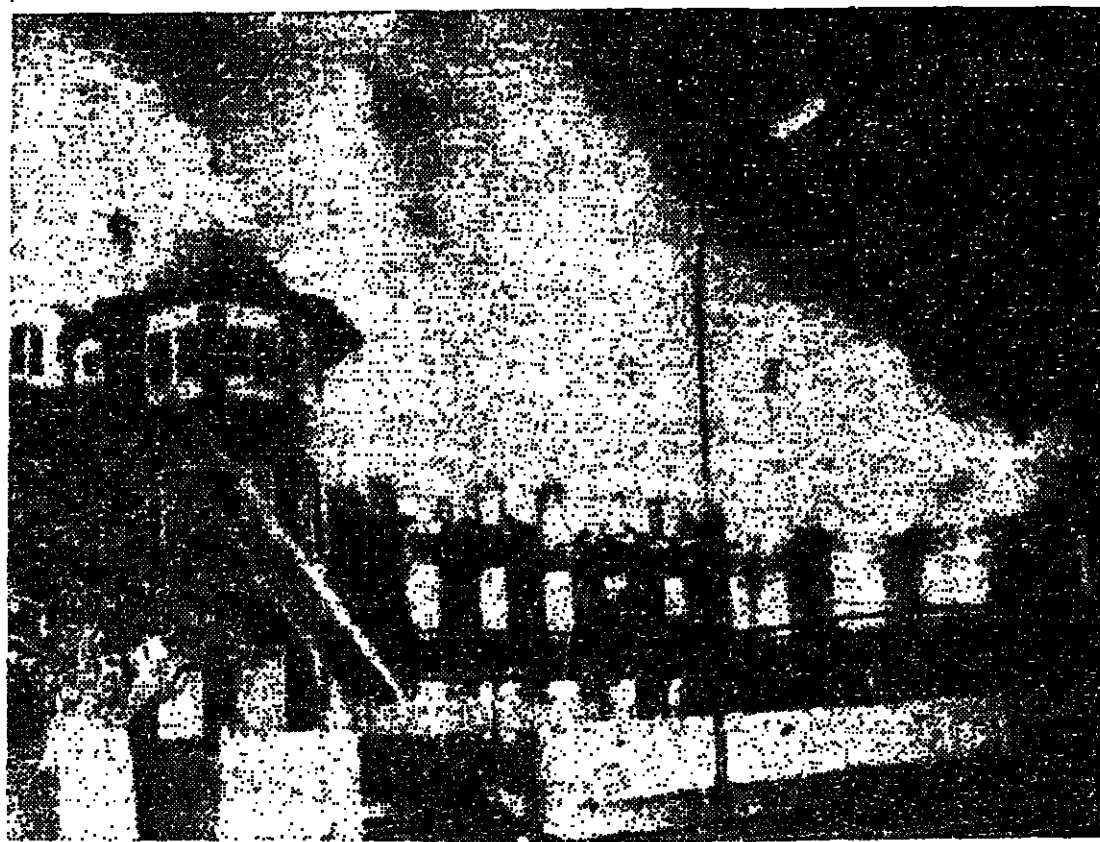
Edith Mason

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT)—Edith Mason, 80, a lyric soprano who sang at the Metropolitan Opera and reigned as a favorite for many seasons at the Chicago Opera, died of a stroke yesterday in San Diego.

After studying in Paris, Miss Mason made her debut with the Boston Opera as Nedda in "E. Fagiolini," then returned to Europe for further study. In 1915 she made her debut at New York's Metropolitan as Sophie in "Der Rosenkavalier," and appeared frequently in major parts in the 1915 through 1917 seasons, returning in 1925-26.

During her seasons at the Metropolitan, reviewers praised her voice for its "emotional richness," "fine tone colorings" and "creamy smoothness."

She lived for many years in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy. She moved to Chicago some years ago, then to San Diego.



Bilbao yacht club building afflame after being set afire by Basque separatists.

Three Injured as Basques Burn Yacht Club in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Six masked Basque separatists armed with submachine guns held more than 100 persons inside a suburban yacht club at gunpoint last night while soaking the floors with gasoline and setting the building afire, police said today.

Three persons were injured and the 105-year-old stone and

wooden clubhouse burned down despite the efforts of hundreds of firefighters. Police estimated the damage at more than \$3.5 million.

The attack marked a resurgence of Basque violence after months of relative quiet. Political sources said Basque militants appeared to have regrouped following the death of guerrilla leader Euzakio Mendi-

zabel and the arrest of dozens of members of the Basque underground organization in the spring and summer.

Police said the six Basques slugged and pistol-whipped the doorman of the fashionable Club Maritimo del Abra, then rushed inside the building shouting orders for everyone to line up alongside the walls. They fled after starting the fire.

United Press International.

Destruction Near Jupiter Likely

Even If Pioneer-10 Is Lost,
Its Mission Has Been Success

By Marvin Miles

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 27.—Beyond Mars and the asteroid belt, some 500 million miles from earth, giant Jupiter whirls in space awaiting Pioneer-10, the tiny probe that may solve some of the Jovian mysteries this week or die trying.

The encounter between the 570-pound spacecraft and the enormous star-like planet with a volume 1,000 times that of earth is scheduled for next Monday, but many scientists fear that Pioneer has little chance of survival.

Jupiter's powerful radiation belts—perhaps a million times stronger than earth's—probably will knock out the probe's systems and sensors well before it reaches its 81,000-mile point of closest approach, they say.

Radiation is the greatest hazard, they point out, but the spacecraft must also survive the Jovian dust particles, the menace of electric fields and the threat of intermittent radio bursts with the power of several hydrogen bombs.

Yet even if Pioneer dies operationally in the encounter with the cloud-covered planet, the spacecraft will achieve a measure of success, for it will spell out the dangers Jupiter poses for future spacecraft.

This knowledge could be crucial to planetary exploration, for Jupiter is the monster slingshot that would be used to accelerate probes on to Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.

But while some experts feel that Pioneer may be hopelessly crippled by the time it reaches within 20 radii of the planet—887,200 miles—not all scientific opinion is pessimistic.

There is a chance, some say, that the radiation belts' heavy concentration of high energy particles—electrons and protons—streaming from the sun and trapped by the planet's magnetic field—might be swept clear to some extent by Jupiter's moons.

There are 12 Jovian satellites: Four large moons, Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto, a tiny inner moon and seven small outer moons.

Another argument for a successful Pioneer pass is the fact that the probe negotiated the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter without trouble despite predictions that it would not survive the passage.

Whether it lives or dies, however, the probe launched from Cape Canaveral 21 months ago will be the first spacecraft to escape the solar system into the Milky Way galaxy.

And it should be intercepted eventually by intelligent beings on some distant world, a plaque bolted to the spacecraft's frame will show them the appearance of man and woman and describe in symbols where the probe was launched and when.

Pioneer-10 is the first planetary spacecraft to use nuclear power to generate electricity because the sun at Jupiter is only 1/27th as strong as at earth, and solar panel wings would not suffice.

The spacecraft has already transmitted 33 color photographs of Jupiter taken at a distance of 8 million miles from the planet. The probe will eventually transmit 340 images of Jupiter and 10 of its four largest moons.

While Jupiter has been observed and analyzed for centuries, the glowing planet holds a host of mysteries, some of which may be unlocked by Pioneer-10. Among questions that may be answered:

• Is Jupiter a planet that has not yet completed its gravitational condensation or "falling together" as a rigid body, or is it more like a small star?

• Could it support low energy life forms by turning out vast amounts of life-supporting chemicals?

• What is hidden beneath the thick Jovian clouds? How deep is the planet's atmosphere? Is there a solid surface, a gradual thickening from slush to more rigid material, or is the surface entirely liquid hydrogen oceans?

• Does the planet radiate up to three times more energy than it receives from the sun as calculated? If so, what is the source of this energy and how close is Jupiter's composition to that of the sun?

• What is the nature of the bizarre great red spot, the so-called eye of Jupiter, an oval feature 30,000 miles long that slowly circles the planet? Is it a vast column of gas rising from the surface or perhaps a raft of floating hydrogen ice?

If the probe should falter, it still will have achieved two of its three goals—a study of interplanetary space beyond the orbit of Mars and an assessment of the asteroid belt. It will accomplish part of the third—a study of the near-Jupiter environment—even if it succumbs.

In any case it will explore the hazards and shape the encounter for a following sister ship, Pioneer-11, due at Jupiter in another year.

Los Angeles Times.

Jealous Spouse
Blamed for Blast
In Paris Metro

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Police today blamed a jealous husband carrying a homemade bomb to blow up his estranged wife's house for an explosion which killed him and another man and injured nine people in a Paris Metro station yesterday.

Police made their statement after Mrs. Liliane Kovacek told them that her husband, Bernard, 41, a former army non-commissioned officer who fought in Algeria and Indochina, had more than once threatened to kill her.

When told of her husband's death, Mrs. Kovacek fainted but later recovered to tell reporters: "At last I can live in peace." Police said the bomb carried by Mr. Kovacek, a former mental patient, obviously went off prematurely as he was taking it to his wife's home at Troyes, 60 miles southeast of Paris.

The blast devastated the entrance to the Louis Blanc subway station in Paris. A policeman said, "The explosion was so violent that the nine people hurt had their clothes burnt off them. Their identity papers were scattered everywhere."

Phnom Penh
Calls Highway
Battle CostlyHeavy Toll Reported
In Sea Road Clash

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 27 (AP).—Heavy casualties were reported in fighting today around Mobsasing, a village 36 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on the highway that links the capital to the sea.

The road, Highway 4, has been closed since Nov. 13 by Khmer Rouge insurgents controlling a five-mile stretch.

Government troops recaptured Mobsasing three days ago, but field reports said that the Khmer Rouge drove some out early yesterday and were holding half the village last evening. One report said that there were "many, many wounded."

In other action, two rockets hit the Phnom Penh airport at dawn today, but no casualties or damage were reported.

Military sources said that 27 insurgents were killed in an attack on a government outpost during the night near Kamboi, seven miles from the airport and 12 miles west of Phnom Penh. Government losses were put at two killed and seven wounded.

The Cambodian command reported "intense" fighting on two sides of besieged Takeo, 39 miles south of Phnom Penh, but said that the attackers were driven off with the help of air strikes.

Air Staff Shake-Up

Sources reported a shake-up in the air command because of the bombing Nov. 19 of President Lon Nol's palace by an air force officer who escaped in a T-28 plane, presumably to the Khmer Rouge. The sources said that the chief of the air force and its intelligence director were replaced.

In Saigon, the Viet Cong boycotted today's meeting of the bilateral peace-surveillance group, the Joint Military Commission, to protest South Vietnamese air strikes Friday against a Viet Cong base near the Cambodian border. The raids were the heaviest by Saigon's air force since the war began.

The two-party commission is to meet next on Thursday.

South Vietnamese military sources have confirmed that government bombers on Friday flew 114 raids against the Viet Cong at Kamboi, 70 miles northwest of Saigon and five miles from the Cambodian border. They said the strikes were in retaliation for a Communist rocket attack on the government air base at Phnom.

The Viet Cong charged that the Kamboi raids killed dozens of civilians and destroyed hundreds of homes.

U.S. Asks Reds
In Laos to Free
A Civilian Pilot

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The State Department said yesterday that it has requested the immediate release of the only known U.S. prisoner of war remaining in Indochina—an American pilot captured in Laos in May, 1973.

Emmett Kay, a resident of Honolulu and a civilian pilot for Continental Air Service Inc., was on "a routine mission" and landed on an unused air strip—either because he ran out of fuel or because of bad weather—the State Department said. The strip turned out to be under Communist control, the department said, and Mr. Kay and six Laotian passengers were seized immediately.

Corra Weiss, a U.S. anti-war activist who has just returned from a month in North and South Vietnam, said Mr. Kay was flying Thai mercenaries to a major CIA base in Laos. Pentagon sources acknowledged that Mr. Kay was transporting Thai or Laotian military personnel.

Mrs. Weiss said that the Paris Peace accord provided only for the release of persons captured before the accord was negotiated.

The State Department requested the release of Mr. Kay and his passengers on an urgent basis under terms of the Laos protocol of Sept. 21, 1973, which requires all prisoners to be released.

Pentagon sources said they are hopeful that Mr. Kay will be released when a coalition government is formed in Laos.

6 Spain Priests
In New Protest

MADRID, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Six Roman Catholic priests, whose prison military and hunger strike touched off demonstrations of support around Spain and created friction between Spain and the Vatican have begun a second hunger strike, church sources said today.

The sources said the six, all serving long terms for political offenses at a special priests' prison in Zamora that was established by an agreement between Madrid and the Holy See, began the strike as soon as they returned to Zamora yesterday. They had been in a prison hospital in Madrid recovering from the first fast, which lasted 13 days.

On Nov. 6 the six priests tried to start fires in their cells after demanding to serve time in ordinary prisons alongside other political offenders.

The Pentagon Is Paying the Piper
And a Congressman Doesn't Like It

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Because the Pentagon considers it to have "critical military skills," more than 100 musicians last year were given an average of \$3,500 in special re-enlistment bonuses so they would keep on playing such instruments as the piccolo, oboe and bassoon.

In disclosing the special bonuses paid to military musicians in the past fiscal year, Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., called the practice "the sourest note I've ever heard out of the Pentagon."

In a press release taking the Pentagon to task, the junior member of the House Armed Services Committee asked Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger to prove that "piccolo players are vital to the national defense."

The Defense Department, which is normally eager to cater to Mr. Aspin in an effort, had no immediate comment on his latest thrust. But the explanation offered by one defense official was that it was important to military morale to keep the musicians in the service.

The musicians received the extra money under a program started after the Korean war, permitting the military to give special re-enlistment bonuses to enlisted men holding "critical military skills." The bonuses vary, depending upon length of service and skill, but can go as high as \$8,000.

Corruption of Officials Bloc
War on Crime, U.S. Study Says

By Susanna McCabe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—Corruption of public officials "stands as a serious impediment to the task of reducing criminality in America," according to an administration study.

The public perceives official corruption as widespread at all levels of government—federal, state and local—the National Advisory Commission on Civil Liberties Standards and Goals in a 394-page report.

The existence of corruption breeds further crime by providing for the citizen a model of official lawlessness that makes any acceptable law, said the commission, was set up by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell October, 1971. Mr. Mitchell under indictment along with many other officials.

Mr. Stans in an act of justice case involving final Robert L. Vesco.

State, Local Problems

Thomas J. Madden, the mission's executive director, said the report makes recommendations to states and localities only. The report mandates for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which has provided assistance for the commission, is "to deal with state and rather than federal problems."

The commission urged state and local officials to take the code of ethics for public officials that would be administered by the ethics board, to conduct campaign finance disclosure and to define certain "acts of interest as crimes."

Mr. Madden asked if the mission had the necessary data to make when it was recommendations, said they were essentially complete September, 1972, before the gate became a big issue in working on the report, "I didn't have blinders on."

The commission offered a questionnaire to aid in determining "whether official corruption, or an atmosphere conducive to official corruption might exist in their state or city government."

Among the 74 questions these: Do respected and qualified companies refuse business with the city or state? Are municipal contracts a narrow group of firms? competitive bidding not required?

Is it common knowledge architects add a sum to their bills to cover "research" planning and building? Would officials be financially from private need or under way? Have officials accepted high post-employment pay? Have officials given certain public employees free meals, passes or counts?

While three-fourths of the report, called "Community Prevention," dealt with action and about 10% education (calling for 11% more than 12 years of required schooling), its most dramatic was in a section called "Law in Government."

Strong Against Weak

"As long as official corruption exists," it said, "the war on crime will be perceived by the powerless; law will be just a hypocritical cry, and 'equal justice under law' will be an empty phrase."

The commission cited a University of Michigan study showing that nearly 30% of whites and 50% of blacks believe that "quite a few" of the people running the government are a little or a lot corrupt. It also noted that a 1971 Harris poll showed that 90% of Americans believed "bribe-taking" was a serious crime and controls many political actions.

The commission said, "It is presumptions to conclude Lincoln Steffens' mordant observation of over half a century ago—'The spirit of graft and lawlessness is the one and the same spirit that is equally true today.' But there is evidence the public at least believes it is true."

Calling the direct costs of corruption "incalculable," the report mentioned the way common one unnamed Justice Department official: "When we finally payoffs to public officials, we have found the cure to inflation."

Ben-Gurion Unchanged

TEL AVIV, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Doctors said today that there has been no change in the condition of former Premier David Ben-Gurion, 87, seriously ill from stroke he suffered on Nov. 15.

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**Paris Names
Traffic Circle
For Adenauer**

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP).—The Paris Municipal Council decided yesterday to name a circle in the 16th Arrondissement (district) for Konrad Adenauer, the late West German chancellor.

The present Rond Point Bugaud will become "Place du Chancelier Adenauer."

City officials said that they knew of no other streets in Paris named for a German statesman. Before World War I there was a street named Avenue d'Allemagne, but this was renamed Avenue Jean-Jaures during the war.

London Seen Imperiled
By Ambulance Strike

LONDON, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—London's 1,900 ambulances men went on a one-day strike today over pay demands, and 200 senior officers handled emergency calls on accidents, maternity cases and heart attacks. Telephoned requests for help were 50 percent above normal.

A spokesman for the ambulance service said that its skeleton staff was able to cope with the demand, but London's chief ambulance officer, Edward Cooke, said he thought it "inevitable" that lives would be lost.

Frustration Over Link to Vesco

A U.S. Narcotics Spy's Story

By Wallace Turner

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Two federal agencies are developing preliminary answers to the question of whether they had a narcotics investigation when it led to Robert L. Vesco, the controversial financier.

The Customs Bureau's position is that information alleging that Mr. Vesco would provide \$300,000 for financing a scheme to smuggle 100 kilograms of heroin came in just after the bureau's anti-narcotics responsibilities had been transferred to another agency on July 1.

The Drug Enforcement Administration, which assumed responsibility for anti-narcotics work from the Customs Bureau, said that the man who gave it the information about Mr. Vesco was being misled by Canadian underworld figures, who meant the victim's kin, and had become "hand" to "hand" with regard to the payment of his expenses.

Both agencies, as well as the Justice Department, have been under a 40-page subpoena from the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., to explain why they did not pursue the tips about Mr. Vesco from Frank Perloff, the government's source. An article about the investigation appeared in the New York Times on Sunday, and in Monday's International Herald Tribune.

Mr. Vesco has been a matter of public interest in recent months because of his relationship with the Nixon administration. He has been indicted on federal charges along with two former Nixon cabinet members, that the president's nephew, Donald A. Nixon, is employed as a Vesco aide.

No In-Depth Probes

In interviews with The New York Times, top officials of both Customs and the drug agency explained their positions. They gave no indication that they had tried to explore the chain of their underworld contacts to determine whether Mr. Vesco actually was involved in the heroin case.

The result of the drug agency's handling of the matter destroyed Mr. Perloff's usefulness as an agent after he had been used successfully to seize huge sums of counterfeit money and 25 kilograms of heroin, as well as to bring about the arrest of eight underworld smugglers.

His career as an undercover worker for the drug agency came to an end in a Canadian court case early this month when he was identified by a Royal Canadian Mounted Police constable as the source of information leading to the arrest of Conrad Bouchard, leader of a Canadian underworld group.

Agents of the Senate subcommittee have interviewed Mr. Perloff and confirmed the basic elements of the bizarre story he has told them. The story, which provides a rare insight into the way law-enforcement agencies deal with their underworld sources, is this:

Mr. Perloff, a former resident of New York and Washington, lived in Florida and the Bahamas in the late 1960s. He was part-owner of a small charter plane, and occasionally flew some planes himself. Some of his customers were underworld figures, among them Bouchard, accused of drug smuggling and counterfeiting.

Move to Europe

Late in 1971, Bouchard was arrested in Canada on charges of preparing a huge heroin-smuggling scheme, and Mr. Perloff had no further contact with him. In early 1972, Mr. Perloff moved his wife and their five small children to Spain, and then to Italy.

Early in 1973, Mr. Perloff, by chance, met on a Roman street a man who told him that Bouchard was free on bail and "back in business." Within a few weeks the Canadian's couriers called Mr. Perloff from Rotterdam and asked him to get hotel rooms for them in Rome.

The couriers had a \$20,000 sample of counterfeit U.S. \$50 and \$100 bills. Mr. Perloff said that they were not of particularly good quality but that he could have realized as much as 80 percent of the bogus currency's face value if he had decided "to move" the entire batch. Eventually he had possession of \$450,000 in counterfeit bills from the couriers.

Possession of the money worried Mr. Perloff. "I couldn't give it back, and I figured somebody had followed them and knew I had it," he said. "I figured I might get bagged any time."

So he got in touch with a Secret Service agent he had known in a previous situation. Mr. Perloff delivered the counterfeit money to the U.S. agent in Rome, and then was asked to meet American agents in Paris. There he was told that in the agent's opinion the couriers from Bouchard were not in Europe just to deliver the counterfeit money, but were on a narcotics run. With Mr. Perloff's help, the French police arrested eight smugglers and seized 25 kilos of heroin.

Penetration of Gang

After this, the Customs Bureau's narcotics intelligence branch persuaded Mr. Perloff to return to the United States to help penetrate the Bouchard group.

A narcotics agent in Customs was assigned to be Mr. Perloff's contact—that is, the contact be-

tween the undercover worker and the bureau's staff.

Mr. Perloff was supplied with tape recorders, with information and, on occasion, with a leased small jet plane that he could pass off as being leased by himself. But one of the pilots was a federal agent. And when the plane landed in Montreal, the craft and its occupants and everyone they met were under close surveillance.

Customs sources confirm these details. But they do not confirm Mr. Perloff's report that after the government plane flew Bouchard and others from Montreal to Quebec and on to Windsor, Ontario, agents analyzing film records concluded that heroin had been moved by some passengers on that flight.

By then, Mr. Perloff and his family were living in an apartment on the outskirts of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and he was in constant contact with Customs Bureau agents there and in New York.

By April he and Customs were in conflict over his contention that payment for his expenses was below what he had spent from his own funds.

After a meeting between Mr. Perloff and Customs Commissioner Vernon D. Acree in Washington, a payment of several thousand dollars was made to Mr. Perloff.

Plane Was Key

As the days of spring passed, the Bouchard plot that Mr. Perloff portrayed to his control agent

was to take form, and was keyed to the availability of the airplane that the Canadian group believed was under Mr. Perloff's control.

The plane was to fly to Europe, pick up the heroin and fly back to the United States or Canada. Mr. Perloff said that American agents had told him they wanted "the deal to come down in the United States" so they could arrest the smugglers.

At the end of June, the Customs Bureau lost to the new Drug Enforcement Administration more than 500 agents who had been working on narcotics. Among the transferred agents was Mr. Perloff's control, and Mr. Perloff moved with him.

In the last days of June, Mr. Vesco's name came into Bouchard's conversations for the first time, according to Mr. Perloff's account. This detail was confirmed by drug-agency and Customs officials.

Then, on July 2 or 3, by which time the reports were going to a new set of officials in the new agency, Mr. Perloff recorded a conversation in which Bouchard said that Mr. Vesco was to supply the \$300,000 that the deal would require.

On July 8, Mr. Perloff recorded another conversation in which Bouchard implicated Mr. Vesco, and also Norman LeBlanc, a Canadian who is one of Mr. Vesco's close associates in the operation of the Bahamas Commonwealth Bank in Nassau.

No Other Evidence

Beyond the tape recordings and Mr. Perloff's account, no evidence exists that implicates either Mr. Vesco or Mr. LeBlanc in Bouchard's schemes.

On July 15, at the request of his control agent, Mr. Perloff came to New York. But, contrary to instructions, he brought his family. The drug agency officers who met him accused him of trying to load the cost of his family's transportation onto the government account. He denied this.

The Perloffs moved into an airport hotel. Mr. Perloff was by then distrustful of the drug agency's intentions about pursuing the Vesco matter. One thing that upset him was the refusal of the agency to provide a plane and agent-pilot to enable him to go ahead with the arrangement worked out with Bouchard. By then the plan called for Mr. Perloff to fly to San Jose, Costa Rica, pick up the money, fly to Europe to meet Bouchard, pick up the heroin and fly back to North America.

"They said why didn't I fly down commercial," Mr. Perloff said. "Don't they know that would get me killed? They think some guy is going to give me \$300,000 in a suitcase and let me try to walk it through security searches and customs? I got no plane when I got to San Jose, I got no money. I got shot."

So, on July 18, Mr. Perloff began trying to find someone else in government to hear his story. He thought of Archibald Cox, then the Watergate special prosecutor, but could not reach him. He thought of J. Fred Buzhardt Jr., the President's counsel, and tried to reach him.

White House Contacts

Agents of the Senate subcommittee have validated Mr. Perloff's story that he had had more than a dozen telephone calls to and from the White House, during one of which he read a statement to a member of the staff that took Watergate-related calls there.

He also set off the alarm within the Secret Service's protection detail at the White House. When he had been involved with Secret Service over the counterfeit money many months before, a check of his background had been made. Mr. Perloff said that he had then been asked about a fugitive warrant issued against him in 1972 by a Florida justice of the peace over some checks issued by a company in which he was part owner. He said the agents accepted his explanation that the checks were passed during his absence after having been resigned.

At 10 on Sunday, July 22, two New York detectives appeared at his hotel room and took him into custody for the sheriff of Orange County, Fla. He was in jail until

U.S. and Pakistan Announce Record Hashish Seizure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—An international investigation ranging from Pakistan to Hollywood has resulted in the seizure of the largest seizure of the drug on record, law enforcement officials said yesterday.

John R. Bartels Jr., head of the U.S. drug enforcement agency, said his agents and Pakistan authorities had closed the case yesterday with the seizure of 10 tons of hashish in Karachi, Pakistan.

Mr. Bartels estimated that the seizure, along with two tons of hashish seized in New York earlier, was worth \$30 million on the illicit U.S. wholesale market and \$650 million on the retail or "street" market.

The largest previous seizure of hashish was 12,355 pounds in Lebanon in September, 1965.

16 Held by Cuba Return to the U.S.

BARTOW, Fla., Nov. 21 (AP).—Sixteen persons who had been held in Cuba since Thursday returned here today after relatives raised the \$11,000 demanded by Communist officials for alleged repairs to their aircraft.

Pilot Al Hickew, who was flying a charter aircraft with a group of Florida skin divers to the Cayman Islands, said he was intercepted by MIG jets in international air space and was forced to land at Havana Airport. The Caymans are about 200 miles south of Havana. It was a definite case of ordering us to land with no explained reason," Mr. Hickew said today.

Mr. Hickew said he was flying a Lockheed Lodestar that once belonged to the late Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista when he was forced down. There was no instrument malfunction as claimed by Cuban officials, he said.

Spain Criticizes U.K. on Gibraltar

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 21 (UPI).—Spain accused Britain today of "open rebellion" against the UN for not meeting the UN deadline of Oct. 1, 1969, for decolonizing Gibraltar.

Britain replied that Spanish decolonization proposals have not won the approval of the inhabitants of Gibraltar. "If they do so in the future," British delegate Marcus Worsley told the General Assembly's Decolonization Committee, "we shall not stand in the way."

Brezhnev Again Sees Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Soviet Communist party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met today to discuss Russian military aid to India in exchange for Soviet port facilities, according to Indian sources.

The two leaders, in their second meeting during Mr. Brezhnev's five-day visit to India, also were believed to be trading views on common disagreements with China and the possibility of a South Asia mutual security pact, the Indian sources said.

Soviet sources have said that Moscow favors a military treaty among the Indian Ocean states to combat growing Chinese influence in the area.

Algeria Quake Kills 6

ALGIER, Nov. 21 (AP).—An earthquake struck the small towns of Mansoura and Medjana, 120 miles east of Algiers, killing at least six persons and leaving many others homeless, the official Algerian news agency reported yesterday.



Robert L. Vesco

the following Wednesday, when he was released on the intercession of his control agent from the drug agency.

About Oct. 1, Mr. Perloff contacted the Senate subcommittee and told his story.

Faulkner Names 5 to Executive

Ulster Extremists Seal Off Major Roads

BELFAST, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Irish extremists boobytrapped scores of stolen vehicles across Northern Ireland tonight, forcing police to close major roads and seal off a town.

Hundreds of reports of suspect cars, buses and trucks parked across roadways and beside intersections flooded security headquarters in Belfast from across the province.

British Army explosives experts warned motorists to avoid any lonely vehicle which might be boobytrapped. Police reported that all roads leading to the town of Lurgan in County Armagh were closed because of suspicious vehicles, believed to be carrying bombs.

Earlier today, Protestant leader Brian Faulkner announced the names of the five Unionists who will serve under him in the coalition of Protestants and Catholics in the new Northern Ireland executive.

a former premier of the province, reflected a blend of experience and fresh ideas.

Three of the men held cabinet posts in the former Stormont government, while the other two entered politics for the first time in the assembly elections this summer.

The trio of former ministers are Herbert Kirk, Roy Bradford and Basil McIvor. They will be responsible respectively for finance, environmental affairs and education.

The two newcomers, Leslie Morrell and John Barber, have been given the agriculture and information departments.

Now that Mr. Faulkner has made his selection, the line-up for the joint ruling body is complete.

from the moderate Alliance party.

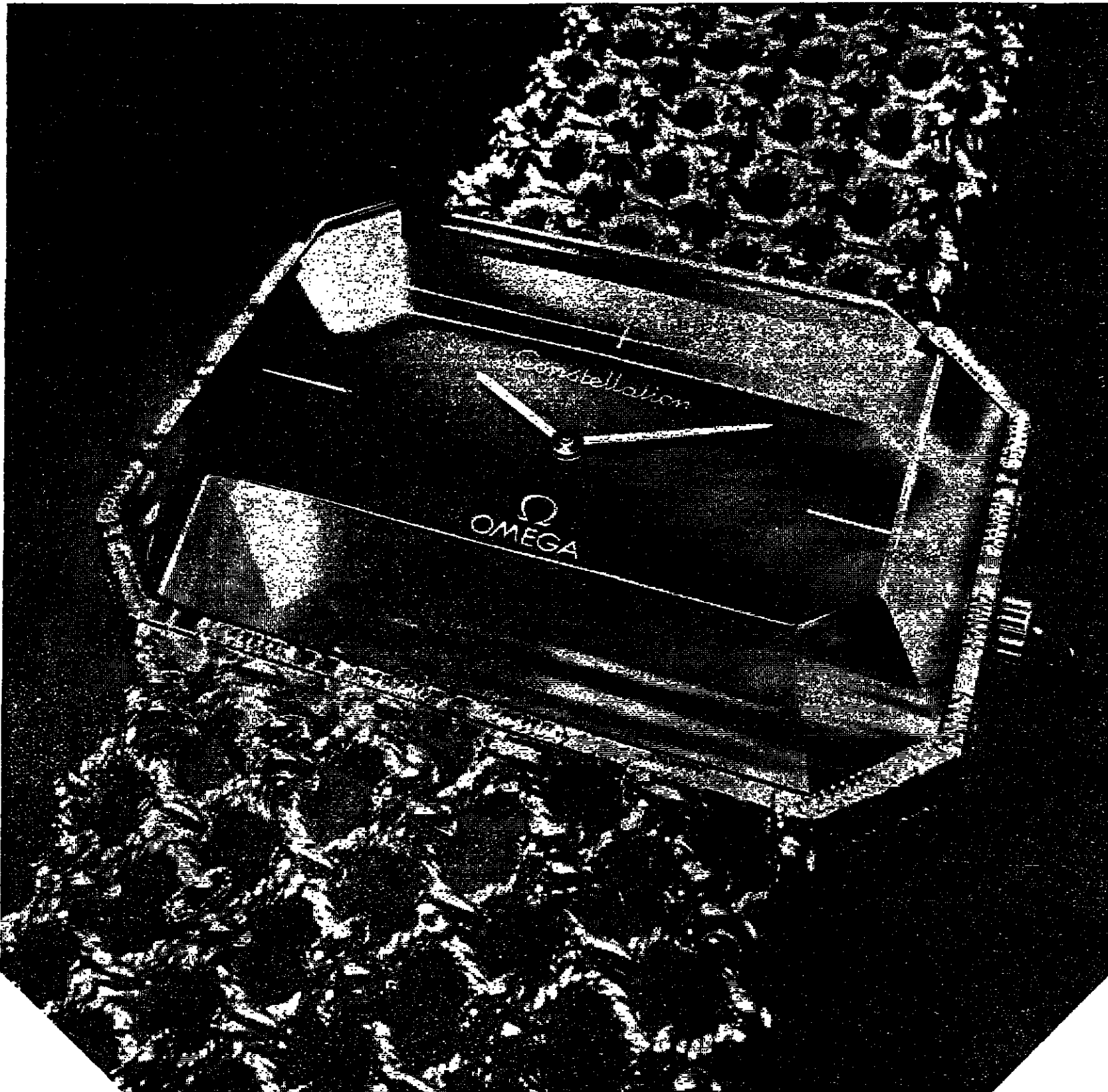
The 11-man executive, which gives Catholics their first share of government in the province since 1922, has been attacked by extremists on both sides of the religious divide.

Last night, a 58-year-old textile worker, was gunned down in front of a crowd of pedestrians on the edge of Belfast's Catholic Ardoyne sector.

The police said the killer stepped out of an alley and opened fire on the man's car. He was hit in the head and back and his car swerved out of control into a line of vehicles.

Meanwhile, the IRA yesterday admitted responsibility for shooting dead two British soldiers ambushed in Londonderry Sunday.

Three soldiers and two civilians were killed in gun battles and explosions in the province last weekend—the worst weekend of violence in many months.



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2. BA 711.1813 Case and meshwork bracelet in yellow gold, citrine crystal. Also available in white gold with amethyst crystal.

3. BC 751.0.249 Case and milanese bracelet in white gold, blue dial, sapphire crystal. Automatic. Also available in yellow gold.

Ω
OMEGA

Italian Police Find 16 Pictures

FLORENCE, Italy, Nov. 21 (AP).—Police yesterday recovered 16 stolen paintings, three of them attributed to the Renaissance master Titmoretto. They said their total worth was \$34 million.

The paintings, stolen from a private collection in Rome, were found by the police in a parked car on an expressway near Florence.

Two Italians in the car were arrested. The police said the two admitted they had stolen the paintings on commission and planned to take them abroad.

Italian Gas Station Has Energy Crisis

GENOVA, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Dozens of Italian motorists could not believe their luck when they found a coin-operated service station which gave them gasoline without payment only a few days before prices were due to go up.

A fault in the automatic pump enabled drivers to draw off 286 gallons of gasoline worth about \$500 from the station near here.

The Brittle Regime

The overthrow of Greece's President Papadopoulos by the military which had put him into power in the first place is not an illustration of the strength of army political control. True, that control has endured in Greece for six years; it has deposed a king and a newly chosen president, and it seems in no immediate danger of being supplanted. But removing Papadopoulos and replacing that colonel with a general as titular head of government seems evidence rather of brittleness than abiding strength.

The former president was seeking to shape a new course for the rule set up by the military, to give some kind of permanence and legitimacy to power achieved by force—and the armed forces seem to have been as much troubled by the novelty as by the specifics of the Papadopoulos program.

In other words, the generals appear to have reacted against the attempt to give a political content to what had been essentially an administration. There was little genuine freedom in the program put forward by the former president—the student uprising, bloodily suppressed, showed the extent of popular unrest. But Papadopoulos was presenting some political ideas, and ideas are arguable. The muzzle of a gun is not.

The history of governments imposed by military force, from Cromwell and the two Napoleons to Franco, Ataturk and Nasser, show that the army as a political weapon can achieve something—not necessarily national good; frequently great tragedy. But if anything at all is to be accomplished, the means must go beyond the ironies, or the grenades. The nation must be involved, not merely its soldiers. The regime must make some kind of political sense.

This idea has been rejected by the Greek military. To be sure, there may be a history of clashes of personality, of individual aspirations, within the ruling group; there may be reasonable objections to the kind of politics that Papadopoulos sought to play. But the effect of the latest coup in Athens has been to assert the power of the military as such, to sustain the claims of the army as an estate of the realm rather than as instrument of it. And the effect of that will only be to give strength to the opposition, to make future choices more distressing and the establishment of a regime that can change, and meet change, more difficult. The Greek military rulers have gone back to their roots—and they are simply various kinds of force, set in shallow soil.

Mr. Nixon's Test

When the Watergate clouds first began to shadow the Nixon administration massively, there were no major crises—of which the public was aware, at least—on either the domestic or the foreign horizons. So debate centered on personalities and institutions, on the setting of precedents or the scope of the Constitution. That debate had, for all its melodrama and all the vivid memories of Vietnam that hovered about, a curiously academic flavor.

Then the Arabs struck at Israel, and, when the President placed the American armed forces on alert, there was a sudden realization of what the country was paying for a presidency that had been badly wounded in the sensitive area of credibility. Had the tension with the Soviet Union endured, or worsened, this realization might well have been crippling.

Fortunately, that phase of the foreign crisis passed quickly, and the positive actions abroad by Secretary of State Kissinger brought renewed confidence, or at least a suspension of mistrust, for most Americans in the administration's conduct of Middle Eastern affairs. This is of very great im-

portance as Mr. Nixon moves into the very delicate and difficult business of creating and supervising an energy policy—a responsibility which springs in no small part from the dilemma over the Mideast.

For the energy program is a most difficult test of President Nixon's ability to discharge his office under the Watergate handicap.

No matter what system of energy allocation is eventually set up, whether it depends principally on rationing and official regulation or on voluntary co-operation, the will to make it work must be broad and strong. And ultimately that will must arise not only from a national consciousness of necessity but from a belief that what the government prescribes is equitable and effective.

It is here that the public faith in the administration can best be measured; it is here that a loss of confidence could be most dangerous. Polls and comment are simply words; public action—and especially action that will mean the sacrifice of certain comforts, the self-imposition of certain hardships and inconveniences—will determine whether Mr. Nixon's government can continue to work.

What About the Palestinians?

The October war created the best chance to resolve the Palestinian question since 1947-48, when Palestinians were offered a state of their own. Israel agreed to that plan but the Arabs, denying Palestinians a choice of their own, rejected it, choosing instead to invade Israel. Now, however, the Palestinians have a second chance, one they thoroughly deserve. No Mideast settlement that does not take them into proper account—by letting them participate both in the process and in the result—can be either "just" or "durable," the two settlement standards unanimously sanctioned by the UN.

In a critical aspect, the problem is easier than it seems. This is because the vast majority of Palestinians remaining on the Israeli-occupied West Bank decided after 1967 to start trying to reach a practical accommodation with the Israelis. Israel encouraged the process; Jordan facilitated it. The test came last month: During the October war, travel and commerce between Israel, the West Bank and Jordan continued normally, and not one act of Palestinian violence was reported or claimed. In the hottest of days, that particular corner of the Mideast turned out not to be a powder keg at all.

Surely the best policy for foreigners of good will is to recognize the long head start which Israelis, Palestinians of the West Bank (and to a lesser extent, Gaza) and Jordanians have made on practical conciliation, and to encourage them to move ahead into the territorial and administrative adjustments (including Jerusalem), political arrangements (including a possible Palestinian state) and security guarantees which are still to come. This may take some time. It had perhaps best be done at a pace, if not also a place, of its own. There is no good reason why the separate bilateral issues involving Egypt and Israel should be closely linked to the ongoing process on Israel's Palestinian flank.

No one is more aware of this long head start, by the way, than Yasser Arafat and others in his Palestine Liberation Organiza-

tion. Fearing to be frozen out, Mr. Arafat has just raced to Moscow to win backing for a seat at a peace table. It is, nonetheless, a real question whether Arafat & Co. now has any constructive role. Mr. Arafat may have a friend in Moscow but his claim to represent anything more than the Palestinian terrorist wing in exile is highly suspect. The constitution of the PLO and such adherents as it has proclaim a desire to destroy the state of Israel and to topple King Hussein in Jordan as well. Mr. Arafat and his fellows have yet to show they have any important political base among Palestinians. Moreover, their ideology rejects the legitimacy of the two states which are actually on the ground. It is disturbing to imagine the PLO going back to its usual business of murdering hapless civilians, but if that is its choice, others should know how to respond.

In a negotiated settlement, some Palestinians will surely return to pre-1967 Israel and others will be compensated for their lost property. Israel has a special moral responsibility in this regard; its generous acknowledgment would be good politics as well. But most Palestinians, particularly those in Jordanian and Lebanese refugee camps, must be integrated into Arab lands. Fortunately, there is a huge amount of Arab oil money available for this task. The oil kings and sheikhs have so far preferred to keep the refugees in misery rather than to stop using them as pawns against Israel. The Arab friends of those kings and sheikhs must now ask them if either the politics of the region or the condition of the refugees is served by continuance of that course. Though the Israelis can and should help, this is basically an intra-Arab question: The refugees can start living like human beings just as soon as King Faisal agrees. Indeed, the king's importance in the whole Palestinian question can hardly be overrated. He has the wealth and power to influence practically all Palestinians, except the terrorists, toward a peaceable and productive resolution of the question which is at the very heart of the Mideast dispute.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

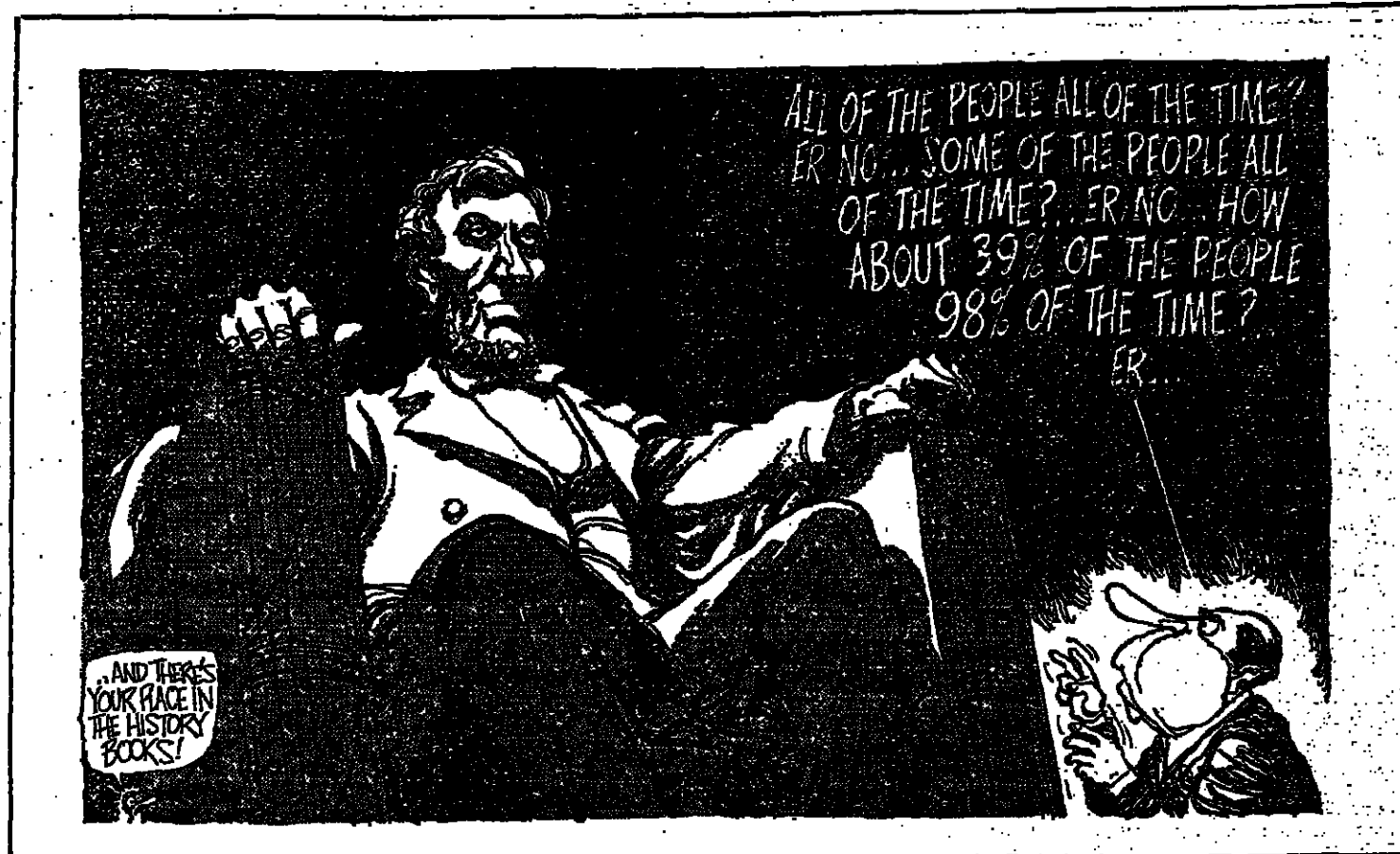
November 23, 1898

NEW YORK—William King, of New Bedford, Mass., who is visiting his cousin, Thomas Martin, turnkey of the jail in Plainfield, N.J., has astonished physicians of that city by alleging that he has two hearts, is 100 years old and bends from bars across his biceps. Medical examinations so far appear to support his assertions and the doctors declare him to be the most wonderful and healthiest freak on record.

Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1923

MADRID—What is perhaps the highest fee ever received by an attorney will soon be paid to Señor de la Cierva, former minister in many cabinets, for upsetting the will whereby Señor Romaguera, a South American magnate, left his whole fortune of \$75 million to the Bishop of Madrid. The grateful widow has now revealed that upon receiving the money she will give \$25 million, one-third of the fortune, to Señor de la Cierva.



The Beginning of Fundamental Change

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON—Without doubt Americans are entering a crisis because of the energy shortage, but one more crisis ordinarily would be almost normal diet for a generation bred on crises. Crises often change things somehow or other, yet this generation is habituated to change too, particularly change of fad, style.

The difference in the energy crisis is that it portends not a momentary, superficial change but perhaps a sweeping change affecting modern civilization. What looms is a change from which we will not return to things as they have been for so long. The Wall Street Journal observed in an editorial the other day that any course the administration elects for dealing with the energy shortage "will more than likely lock the nation into that solution for at least the remainder of the decade." Some experts believe for much longer. In such an interval the whole scene is bound to take on new form and color.

Very likely Americans are facing the prospect of the kind of change that many persons living today experienced after the two world wars and the Depression.

Fundamental Change

The change then was fundamental, even though it may not have been realized while it was happening. Prosperity, as it turned out, was "just around the corner" in the 1930s, but prosperity of a vastly different kind and in altogether different circumstances. As the song promised, "Write about China before you have been there too long, later you would break your pen." Now having broken my typewriter, I can add another quotation, this time from an old Chinese sage, Chuang Tzu: "He who knows that he is a fool is not a great fool."

I know I am a fool to write about China, a land whose language I don't speak, whose books or newspapers I can't read, whose immense history I cannot pretend to know, and where I have no well-informed Chinese friends given to frank confidences.

It is difficult for strangers to visit China. A considerable majority of those once accustomed to dealing in their own languages with foreign representatives were eliminated during the revolution. There are few but officially designated Chinese with whom contact is possible.

Moreover, there would seem to be a tendency to ration issuance of visas to foreigners who, unlike me, have any true fluency in Chinese language—unless such applicants have demonstrated advance sympathy. Tourism is difficult because of the lack of interpreters, accommodation, etc., also because of bureaucratic red tape.

We tore down the Ritz-Carlton in favor of monotonous hotels with air-conditioning. Now the air-conditioning is in jeopardy, but the windows of the new

hotels were not built to open and let in fresh air.

We abandoned the neighborhood store for the shopping center that can only be reached by burning gasoline. The old neighborhood physician and dentist are no longer even in our part of town.

Adjustment

The trouble is that while the United States has coal reserves enough for some hundreds of years, the coal has to be dug out of the ground, and all sorts of conditions currently conspire to hamper a drastic increase in output. Nevertheless, modernization of coal-mining and new usage of coal will be part of the change that is coming. It's going to take a good deal of patience meanwhile to keep from stripping beautiful landscapes to get the amount of coal we need.

To adjust to the kind of changes that are almost certainly in store for Americans will force alteration in habits, attitudes and values, as all periods of deep change have.

Frugality with gasoline will

change everything from grocery shopping to love-making. Then the experts tell us that we simply cannot go on getting our proteins from meat on the scale we have been. We will have to eat less meat because there will be not enough grain to feed the animals that a still-expanding population will want.

And while Americans are cutting back on meat, they also seem to have stretched our catch of fish to the maximum practical limits.

Outside the South, families are going to have to become accustomed to living in colder houses in the winter, if they have not already begun to. This hardship, if that is what it is, may continue until we have learned to mass-produce solar heating systems.

Readers will have to get used to smaller newspapers because of the shortage of newsprint, and for the same reason writers will have to write shorter books, though it will wear their hearts out to do so.

Fortunately, architects have drawing boards, for that is what

they must now go back to. Houses will have to be smaller, more compact to save heat. The familiar glass-faced office building is fast becoming intolerable because the glass lets the sun's heat in during the summer and the furnace heat out during the winter. There will be no place for this sort of thing in the sterner days ahead.

And these days will not end when we cross the Rhine or take Okinawa, as was the case with the well-remembered wartime shortages. The profligate consumption of petroleum, ore, timber and so on has finally forced Americans on shorter rations until the rather distant time when coal, the sun and the atom provide all the energy needed. By then the world is likely to be rather different from what it is today.

Maybe the inconveniences en route will be worth it. The old order has become pretty trashy. Adversity is a tonic sometimes. The happiest songs were written in the Depression. Hopefully, mankind has something to seek above and beyond unrestricted use of the automobile.

Not a Great Fool—I Hope

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—During a visit to the Chinese People's Republic, I started my columns by recalling the advice of Father Teilhard de Chardin to a Shanghai friend: "Write about China before you have been there too long, later you would break your pen." Now having broken my typewriter, I can add another quotation, this time from an old Chinese sage, Chuang Tzu: "He who knows that he is a fool is not a great fool."

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The foreigner is smothered with kindness; but that can become an effective form of isolation. Contact with the outside world is tenuous. I learned about the Middle East war in Shanghai by accident—encountered with diplomats; although we had been hourly attended by functionaries who surely read their newspapers.

The visiting correspondent seems to be handled under a special protocol. His desires are heard with sympathetic interest. After that he is sent to visit chosen places and personalities with little attention to his requests.

I was not surprised when in Yenan my guide brightly advised me he had taken "Mr. (Marquis) Childs" on a similar tour. In Peking I asked Chen Chung of the Agriculture Ministry if he had seen any U.S. farmers. "Mr. (Joseph) Alsop," he replied with a happy grin. I grinned too. Many places like the great mosque of Sian, which I eventually saw, are described as "inconvenient" or "closed for repairs." Information and statistics supplied by "experts" vary.

My wife asked officials in a children's crèche how orphans were cared for. There are no orphans, she was told. Then, as an afterthought: Yes, there had been four peasant youngsters; Premier Chou En-lai personally helped them. Maybe "orphan" translates differently. Under this system truth cannot escape from flinging on the

casualty lists. Chinese officials told me they don't consider Western journalists "objective"; but they help insure this isn't so.

It is hard to interpret facts offered. When told that Lu Hsiang, a left-wing but non-Communist writer (died 1938) was much admired, I asked if other non-Marxist artists were respected. For example, if one could accidentally discover the name of a sculptor of the famous Han (Grouse) or Tang (porcelain) horses? The reply: "Only if it were shown he made a contribution to mankind." "Isn't beauty a contribution?" No answer.

A kind of one-up-manship is encouraged among visitors: You are the first to go here or there. This is an odd play for a nation on the regular Western curiosity path ever since the first Nestorian priest opened a Christian chapel in Shenai 12 centuries ago. I can only boast I am the first American columnist over 60 to visit Inner Mongolia since 1949, and the first with a Greek wife to lunch in Chengchow.

It appears to be a habitual formula that a visiting journalist shall wait until his trip ends before seeing important personages—like the soup that terminates a good Chinese banquet. This system produces quite a propaganda harvest. Few correspondents wish to kill off such an appointment prematurely. In between, they are expected by their papers to write something.

From the start, Chinese "Tao" tools, like myself, are forced to become instant pundits on unfamiliar subjects—without giving exceptional offense.

When that delicious terminal soup arrives, the accompanying conversation is subtly conducted on the basis of magnificently prepared briefings. In my case, Premier Chou En-lai lauded his great personal charm with quotations from my own writings—for example, in the phrase you made famous in your column: "He is very persuasive." In Chou's words, I hope I'm not "a great fool."

Cold Facts Behind the Oil Squeeze

By Evans and Novak

KUWAIT—The shameful shortsightedness of the Nixon administration in ignoring the power of Arab oil as a weapon in the Arab-Israeli 25-year war is painfully evident here where some of the world's purest crude is produced at a cost of a mere six cents a barrel from ground "tanker."

"You must face a cold fact," leader in Kuwait's National Assembly told us in the cloakroom of the modern parliament building. "The longer the war goes on between our Arab friends and the Israelis, the better it is economically for us."

Conceding that this is "a trap way to look at it," the parliamentary leader insisted, nevertheless, that it is the accurate way. The reason: With the price of oil soaring (the posted price here is now about \$5, up from \$3.50 on Oct. 6, the day the war started), Kuwait wants to reduce its production of oil far below the maximum. It cannot spend its dollar income.

Blackmail Charged

Yet, U.S. politicians and some high-level Nixon administration officials who ought to know better are now accusing the oil states of "blackmail" because they won't continue feeding oil to the West while Israel occupies substantial Arab territories in defiance of repeated Western pledges to restore most of that territory.

Far worse, valued links of U.S. cooperation against the Arab can have only one result: harden the Arabs, thereby extending the oil squeeze. The fact is that the steady growth of a production in the Arab states in past few years has served Western and U.S. ends more than it has economically benefited the states. The present squeeze, in posed by the political squabble of the Arab-Israeli war, is proving that point every day.

Only three years ago, the big oil companies that operate immensely valuable fields in Kuwait-British Petroleum and Shell—were pushing the government to increase the rate of production as high as 6 million barrels a day. That would have made Kuwait second only to Saudi Arabia as a producer of crude, larger even than Iran.

Such a drastic increase in production would have been fine for Shell and the Western oil companies but potentially disastrous for the future of Kuwait. Specialists here estimate that even 3-million-barrel-a-day production rate would exhaust proven reserves in Kuwait in about years. Then what?

"We shudder to think of a time when our oil runs out," a high-level government planner told us. "That's all we have. We must use it sparingly and wisely to survive as a nation."

In short, reduced future production of Kuwait's rich oil was always inevitable, and it was inevitable that the Kuwaiti rulers would be forced to look for the future of Kuwait. Specialists here estimate that even 3-million-barrel-a-day production rate would exhaust proven reserves in Kuwait in about years. Then what?

Saudi Promises

In Saudi Arabia, King Faisal had given private assurances that he would probably meet the high pressure demand of the United States and gradually escalate production to around 10 million barrels a day by 1980—about three times the rate before the Oct. 6 war. But such assurances contradicted harsh economic facts: The Saudis could not possibly spend the tens of billions of dollars in annual income resulting from such a production rate which, as in Kuwait, would have ten the day when oil, its economic asset, would disappear.

Both countries want to encourage oil investment to finance long-range investment in petrochemicals and to train technicians to surmount centuries' primitive technologies and economies.

It is senseless for American officials to scream "blackmail" because the Arab oil states finally after years of being ignored, are using their only lever of national power to force a Middle East settlement to the Westing.

It is just as senseless as it was for the Nixon administration to ignore the reality of Arab power since the 1967 war, when the Arabs first threatened to use it to obtain Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory. Now that the Arabs have found how vulnerable the West really is, the country table past when oil flowed to the West's demands may now return.

مكثام الأمل

**U.S. to Honor
led Bank's
bts Abroad****ial Says Credits
Be Fully Repaid**

LONDON, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Foreign banks holding letters of credit from the U.S. National Bank of San Diego will be paid by the U.S. government, according to a House Banking Committee report today.

The bank was closed by the U.S. government on Oct. 12, 1973, and then over by Crocker National Bank of San Francisco with the U.S. government.

U.S. officials said the bank was the largest bank in the U.S. history. The bank had \$1.5 billion in assets and \$1.5 billion in liabilities. It was a member of the Federal Reserve System and had a license to do business in all 50 states.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**U.S. Car Sales Drop 4.4 Percent**

Sales of new U.S. cars continued to fall in the mid-November period, reflecting fears about gasoline shortages and their effects. The sales decline in the period Nov. 11 to 20 was 4.4 percent for Detroit's Big Four manufacturers, down to a total of 258,518 cars from 270,585 in the same period last year. Total sales so far this year are, however, ahead by 8.8 percent from the year-earlier period. For the mid-November period, sales at General Motors were off 7.1 percent, Chrysler's sales were down 6.7 percent and Ford's 0.3 percent. Only American Motors showed an increase, setting a 23 percent rise. The general sales decline was almost entirely among the large, standard-size models.

U.S. Firm's Unit Gets Soviet Order

A \$20-million contract for the material handling systems in the foundry at Russia's giant Kama River truck manufacturing complex has been awarded to Fata S.p.A., an Italian subsidiary of American Chain & Cable Co. This order covers power and free conveyors for the various foundry production operations, including steel, aluminum and iron casting. Officials of Fata believe this to be the largest power and free conveyor contract ever awarded to a single supplier of such systems.

The Kama River complex will be one of the world's largest industrial facilities. This is the second major Soviet contract awarded Fata.

Japan Hopes for Higher TV Sales

The Japanese electronics industry hopes to increase its color television exports to Britain in 1974 to about 350,000 sets from 275,000 sets this year, the Electronics Industries Association of Japan says. Reports of monochrome TVs to Britain are expected to increase to more than 250,000 sets next year from 220,000 sets in 1973. An industry delegation has just returned to Japan from London. The association has expressed the hope that the outcome of the delegation's talks with British electronic makers will have favorable effects on the industry's negotiations with other Common Market countries.

Alusuisse Bid for Lonsa Successful

Swiss Aluminium Ltd. (Alusuisse) reports its takeover bid for Lonsa AG has been successful. The holders of 177,886 Lonsa bearer shares, or 88.9 percent of the 200,000 outstanding shares, have agreed to the proposed exchange into Alusuisse shares, the company says. The main holders of Lonsa registered shares had agreed to the exchange before the takeover bid was made public. Lonsa produces intermediate chemical products, fertilizer and plastics.

Commission's Economic Review Says**Cost of Living Spurts in Some EEC States**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The cost of living in several Common Market countries has been rising at a faster rate this autumn than earlier in the year, the EEC Commission said today. In its latest monthly economic review, the commission notes, however, that the good harvest has curbed the upward movement of food prices, especially in West Germany, Holland and Belgium. In the same three countries, the slightly slower trend of consumer prices noted during the summer continued into September.

In Britain and France, the rise in retail prices accelerated in

September, mainly as a result of soaring food prices. The price of industrial products throughout the EEC continued to rise as fast as before, due to increasing wage costs and the worldwide raw-material shortage.

Clothing prices in Britain, France and Italy reflected this trend, while the price of services has continued to climb sharply in all EEC countries.

The commission says that unemployment has fallen in recent months in Britain and Italy, while the number of workless has stabilized in other community countries.

The number of unfilled vacancies went up in all member states except Germany, in view of the expected slackening of the business trend there.

Industrial production in the community has risen again after the summer holidays, the review says. Though increasing more slowly, new orders still outpaced the expected expansion of industrial output.

Public expenditure on investment expanded at only a comparatively moderate pace in most community countries. But replenishment of stocks of raw materials and semifinished goods provided a vigorous stimulus to production and imports. Export demand has been growing briefly for all EEC states, the commission says.

While there is as yet no official government forecast, private estimates revised to allow for the oil shortage—cluster around an unemployment rate of about 6 percent by the end of the year, compared with 4.5 percent last month. That would mean about

1.3 million more persons out of work, though much of the additional unemployment may be short-term. This reflects temporary shortages of fuel or of supplies and materials dependent on fuel.

The highest estimates of unemployment as a result of the oil shortage have come from the oil industry itself. The National Petroleum Council produced an upper estimate of 7.9 percent, and John Swearingen, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, had an 8 percent estimate on a television program Sunday.

Although economists continue to use their sophisticated, often computer-based techniques to arrive at fairly precise numbers for the economy next year, Peter L. Bernstein expressed the view of many when he said yesterday: "I have no faith in anybody's numbers at this point."

Mr. Bernstein, an economic consultant, estimates unemployment at 8.7 percent in the last quarter of 1974 but calls his figure "inevitably imprecise."

While no government forecast is yet available, Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, rejected yesterday the figure of 8 percent unemployment. In an interview with Reuters news agency, Mr. Stein said: "We are certainly not going to come up anywhere near 8 percent."

Even before the oil embargo by Arab nations, nearly all the economic forecasts had predicted a slowing of the economy next year with an accompanying increase in unemployment. The chief

expected to be about \$21.3 billion, the agency said. Such spending is increasing about 11 percent this year, compared with a 5 percent growth rate in 1972.

Foreign units of U.S. petroleum firms will lead the growth in plant and equipment spending in both 1973 and 1974, the department said. "If expectations are realized next year, total expenditures by majority-owned foreign affiliates in petroleum will reach \$7.7 billion."

Substantial increases are expected in most major overseas oil producing areas, but particularly in the North Sea and Indonesia.

Overseas manufacturing affiliates, which did not increase their capital outlays in 1972, will boost such expenditures about 10 percent this year and another 6 percent in 1974, the agency said.

The Euro, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC members, is made up of 2.3 percent deutsche marks, 2.3 percent French francs, 1.4 percent percent sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 0.1 percent crown, 1 percent Luxembourg franc and 1 percent Irish pound. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM 1.145 1/2 mark Fr. 4.6974 French Fr. 5.6785 Krona 7.2821 Lira 0.5155 Irish £ 0.7155 Figure 1.74404 U.S. \$ 1.4291 Goldfr. 3.2770 U.S. \$ 1.7937

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**Big-5 Reportedly Agree
To Put Off Money Plan**

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP-DJ).—Finance ministers from the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany and France reportedly agreed at their secret meeting last weekend that the deadline on monetary reforms set for July 31, 1974, will have to be pushed back.

Unconfirmed reports circulating in French financial circles said the decision was taken as a result of the current oil crisis and its unpredictable consequences.

French officials declined to comment. They reiterated that the weekend meeting was one of "reflection" and not of "decision."

At last September's meeting of the International Monetary Fund the Committee of 20 (C-20) submitted a report to the board of governors which said: "The committee intends to continue its

efforts to arrive as soon as possible at final recommendations. In view of the urgency of completing this task, the committee intends to settle the issues of reform by July 31, 1974."

The continued discretion of participants at the five-nation weekend meeting is seen as a gesture designed to appease a number of countries, especially Italy and the Benelux nations, that had not been invited to the talks.

The finance ministers also reportedly discussed ways of avoiding a "trade war" between major industrialized nations by taking unilateral action to offset possible payments deficits resulting from the higher oil import bill.

The consensus in Paris is that a prolonged oil crisis, with prospects of yet higher prices, is bound to bring about fundamental changes in those aspects of the world's economies that are based on cheap energy.

"The cards are being reshuffled. The basis on which monetary experts have worked so far is certain to be put into question," one French banker said.

Although unrepresented on the International Monetary Fund's Committee of 20 finance ministers, Arab oil producing countries are likely to seek more active participation in the negotiations for monetary reforms, the banker said.

C-20 Unit Meets

Meanwhile, a working group of the Committee of 20 today began discussions here on technical problems connected with central bank interventions in foreign exchange markets and international settlements.

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figure is based on currency quotations in New York.

A. Price. B. Commercial.

Today's rates: 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Belg. fr. (A) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Brit. lb. (B) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Deutsche mark 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Danish krona 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (A) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (B) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (C) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (D) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (E) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (F) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (G) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

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Ec. fr. (J) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

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Ec. fr. (L) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (M) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (N) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (O) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (P) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (Q) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (R) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (S) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (T) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (U) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (V) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (W) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (X) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (Y) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (Z) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

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Ec. fr. (AC) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (AD) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (AE) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (AF) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (AG) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (AH) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (AI) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (AJ) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94

Ec. fr. (AK) 2.341 2.237 - 0.94



Charles de Beugnot

**PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS**

Charles de Beugnot has joined Bertrand International as a partner in the Paris office. Mr. De Beugnot was previously a senior member of an international management consultant firm.

Orion banking group announces that David Montagu has been appointed chairman and chief executive officer, succeeding Lord Cassin who remains a director.

Mr. Montagu is currently chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. He will take up his appointment next March 1.

At Ampex International it is announced that Stephen Bird has been appointed manager of advertising and sales promotion for the Europe, Middle East and Africa division. Mr. Bird joined Ampex two years ago.

Heavily traded Texaco dropped 1 1/8 to 21 3/8. United Air Lines, a subsidiary of UAL, said it will cut 100 daily flights from its schedule beginning Jan. 7 as a fuel-saving measure.

General Motors, the most active stock, fell 1/8 to 49 1/4. Chrysler was off 1/8 to 17 7/8 and Ford was unchanged at 44.

American Motors, however, picked up 3/4 to 8 3/4. It reported a 23 percent increase in mid-November car sales.

Baxter Laboratories dropped 3/8 to 47 1/2. Standard Brand Paint 2 1/8 to \$3 1/4. Sears, Roebuck 2 1/8 to \$1 1/2 and IBM 2 1/2 to \$28 1/2.

McDonald's Corp. climbed 1/4 to 49 3/4, reversing a recent weak trend.

F.W. Woolworth added 5/8 to 18 3/4. It reported higher third-quarter earnings.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 0.97 to 92.70.

Houston Oil & Minerals, which headed the most active list, rose a point to 50 7/8.

French Bank in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP-DJ).—Société Générale de France today formally opened a permanent office in Moscow, joining nine other Western banks. Société Générale will aid Western firms desiring to make deals in the Soviet Union.

Company Report

F. W. Woolworth

Third Quarter 1973

Revenue (millions) 916.49 774.23

Profits (millions) 17.83 11.92

Per Share 0.59 0.38

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 2,574.21 2,168.92

Profits (millions) 50.76 35.43

Per Share 1.68 1.13

*Rounded

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-1993- High, Low, Div. In \$	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	50s. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.
27% 26% WashGS	1.88	6	31	26%	21%	21%+/-	+%
-1993- High, Low, Div. In \$ <th>Stocks and Bonds</th> <th>P/E</th> <th>50s. 100s.</th> <th>High</th> <th>Low</th> <th>Last.</th> <th>Chg.</th>	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	50s. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.
37% 22% Whitelap	.60	10	17	26%	24%	24%+/-	+
			17	18-	18-	18 - %	%

[illegible]

مكاتب العمل

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1978	
			High	Low
terdam.....	101.1	103.5	144.8	101.1
.....	138.79	142.19	166.86	138.79
nkfur.....	106.48	107.03	156.51	106.48
.....	376.4	383.9	500.4	361.9
nk 500	161.82	161.83	217.55	161.82
nk 1	113.58	116.49	147.26	113.58
.....	82.6	92.8	118.3	82.4
ney	446.84	456.47	609.27	446.84
re (n).....	313.94	316.64	431.18	313.94
re	427.6	431.71	535.94	427.6
.....	319.5	322.6	416.8	319.5

() New. () Old.

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

	Dec. 1978	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
	'78	'74	'74	'74
USA \$11.73				
.....	618	79	826	830
.....	538	534	442	450

Tokyo Exchange
Nov. 27, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	294	Matsui El. Wks.	149
Canon Camera	244	Mitsubishi Hyv. Ind.	545
Del Nip. Pr.	264	Mitsubishi Corp.	413
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	250
Fuji Photo	220	Mitsukoshi	200
Hitachi	146	Nippon Elec.	170
Honda Motor	579	Sharp	262
K. Toho	423	Shiseido	950
Japan Air L.	244	Sony Corp.	354
Kanemi El. P.	760	Tokai Denki Kk.	320
Keo Soap	373	Taisho Marine	380
Kirin Brewery	295	Takeda Chem.	221
Komatsu	232	Teijin	347
Kubota I. Wks.	270	Tokyo Marine	260
Matsui E. Ind.	453	Toray	350
*Ex Dividend:		Toyota Motor	342
		*Ex Rights.	

SIMCA 7% 1967/82
Loan of \$US 15 000 000

We inform bondholders that the nominal amount of U.S. \$1,250,000, subject to amortisation on the 15th December 1973 has been purchased on the market.
Amount outstanding: U.S. \$11,250,000.

The Principal Paying Agent
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MARKETING COMPANY,
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Missouri 62105, U.S.A.

**Forward Contract
Exchange Co. Ltd.**

Nov. 28, 1973	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74
Close	73	74	74	74
JIA 817.73				
id	818	819	826	830
Her	833	834	842	850

Ads.

It's fun to read the ads
in the Herald Tribune —
for people, places, goods
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Food.

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

Styles.

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The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

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The Trib has its own "first nighters" all over Europe... and reports regularly on the New York stage as well.

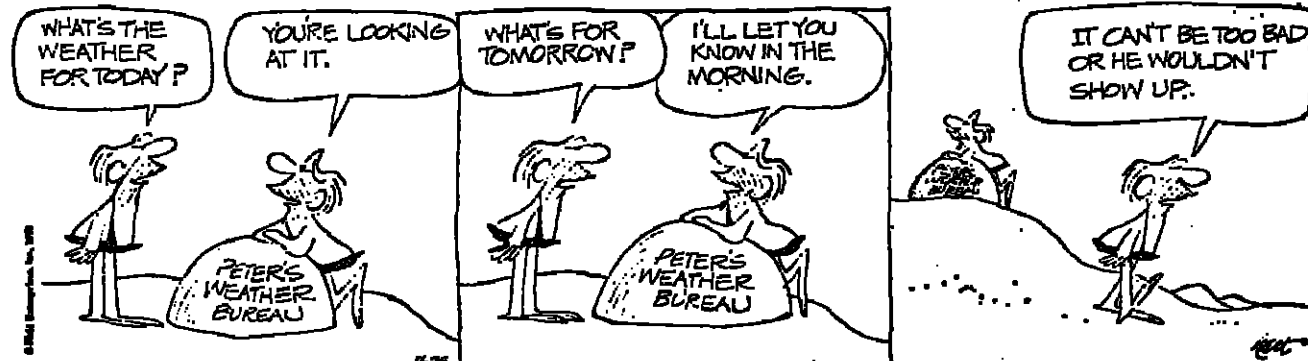
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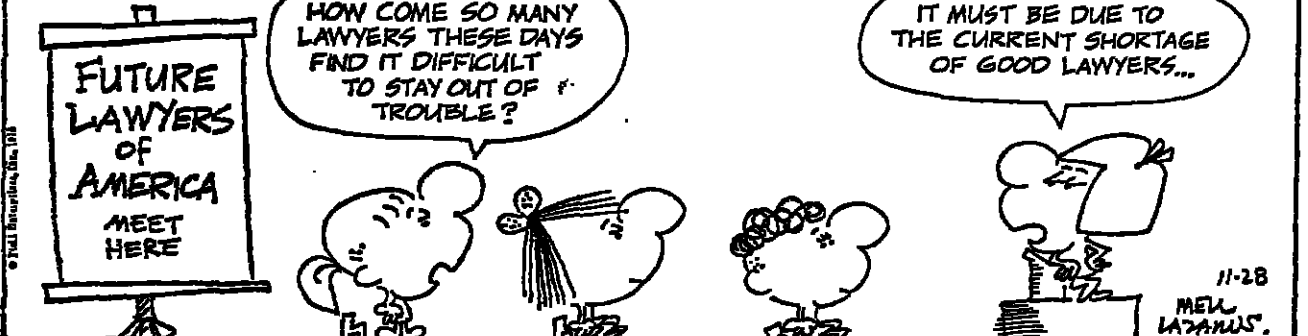
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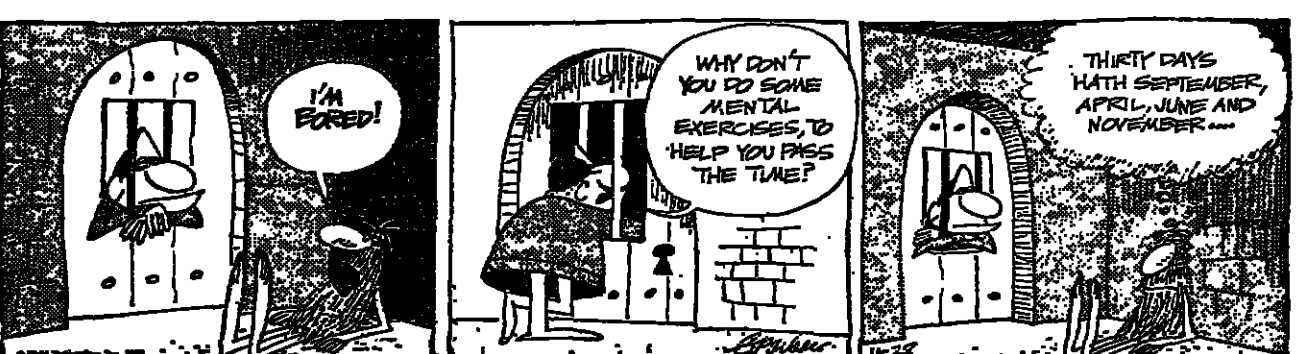
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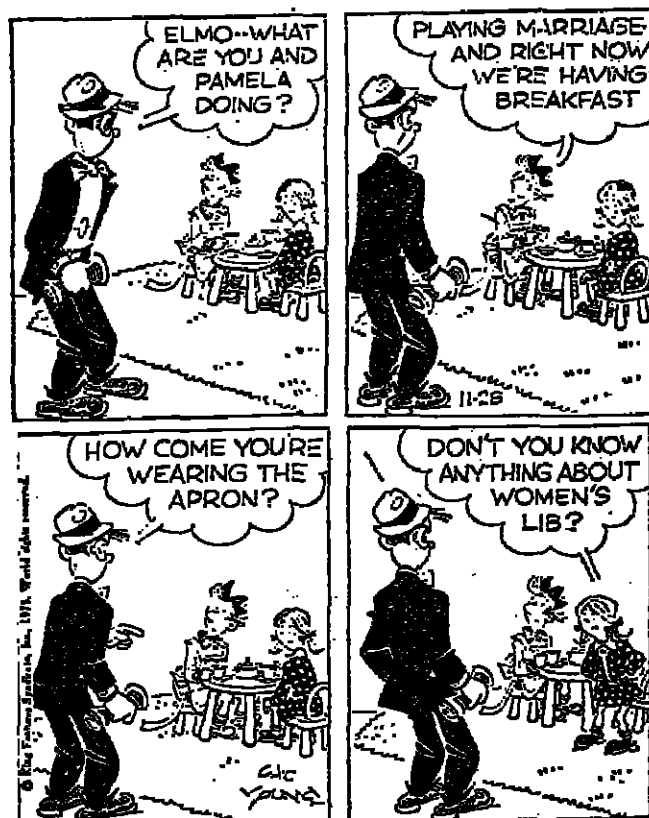
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reached an optimistic contract of six no-trump on the diagrammed deal after opening with a strong artificial bid of two clubs. The response of two hearts was also artificial in the partnership style, showing two controls, either one ace or two kings.

At this stage the partnership was sure to be missing either three kings or an ace and a king, so slam prospects were not good. A cautious player would have settled in three no-trump, assuming that his partner would produce a heart stopper. But South bid four no-trump, asking for queens since aces and kings were already known in a limited fashion. When North showed one queen, South determined to play six no-trump.

This was too much for West. He doubled. The opening lead was the spade king, and South could see 10 sure tricks with the heart queen as a near-certainty for an 11th. By assuming that West held every possible significant card to justify his double, South made all 13 tricks.

The first trick was won with the spade ace followed by the ace of clubs—a Vienna Coup establishing West's king but retaining a menace against it with the queen. Six diamond winners were cashed, leading to this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 6 4 3	♥ A Q 8	♠ 7 6 5	♥ 7 6 2
♦ 6 3	♣ J 7 6 5	♦ K 8 4 3	♣ 10 9 2

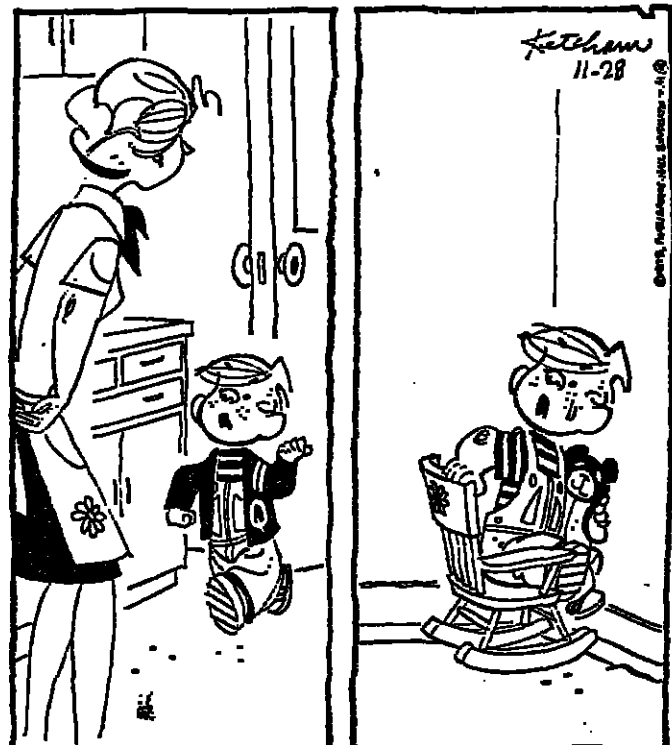
SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ A 3	♥ A Q 9 8	♠ K Q J 10	♥ K J 10 5
♦ A Q	♣ A Q	♦ 7	♣ K 8 4 3

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A Q 9 8	♥ J	♠ 8 7 5	♥ 10 9
♦ J	♣ K		

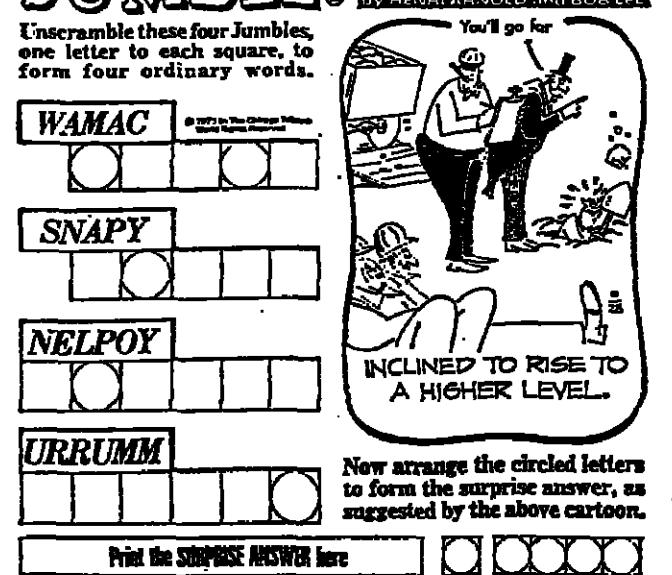
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ 9	♥ 4 3	♠ 10	♥ K J 10
♦ 8	♣ Q	♦ K	♣ K

The last diamond destroyed West. If he threw a heart, South would make four tricks in the suit. And if he threw a black winner, South would play his new

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

D. H. LAWRENCE: NOVELIST, POET, PROPHET
Edited by Stephen Spender. 250 pp. Illustrated.
Harper & Row. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Brody

CRITICS never tire of discussing D. H. Lawrence because the last word can never be said about him. There is an endless fascination in the fact that such a genius could also be such a fool. His best and worst writing just about span the limits of literary expression. In his novels, he could conjure up characters more profoundly than anyone else, only to throw them away in the pursuit of an absurd idea. He set himself up as a prophet of sex—and very often justified this assumption—yet he could satisfy neither himself nor any woman or man. His poetry was as real as an ant crawling up your arm, but his philosophy could pass for the ravings of a paranoid schizophrenic. Literature flowed from him like a blessing, yet he was one of the least easy or generous of men.

Though Lawrence always talked about the bidding of his blood, one felt that it was prejudice that flowed through his veins and kept him vividly alive. His intensity, his gorgeous show of emotion, came not out of love but disgust. Hatred concentrated him, gave him the proverbial strength of the madman. His novels troubled with tension, with desire repressed until it was murderous. His characters flirted not with love, but death.

Lawrence contradicted himself almost daily because he was so desperate for an answer to his needs that he could not stop to think. He rushed at solutions as a man with heart trouble fumbles for his pills when he feels the familiar crush in his chest. Time always dogged Lawrence's heels. He felt himself outside of life and wanted to get in before it was too late, before the doors were locked for the night.

Stephen Spender has done a brilliantly balanced job in "D.H. Lawrence: Novelist, Poet, Prophet." In getting 15 writers to tackle Lawrence, he has evened the odds and enabled them to speak out in their special areas of competence. Acquaintances, novelists, poets and critics all say their pieces, and together they compose a fine cubist portrait of the dislocated planes of Lawrence's personality.

Diana Trilling has some trenchant things to say about the misapplication of Lawrence's writing in the contemporary sexual revolution. As she puts it, "Lawrence's erotic manifesto had little or nothing to do with the investigation of pleasure, everything to do with the deeper connections of body and spirit and the subtle resonances of love." Lawrence was a moralist who celebrated "making" in the most inclusive sense of that word, while the present generation is more likely to stop at "coupling."

Frank Kermode observes that for Lawrence the function of the novel was a "quickening"—in the sense of the quick and the dead—of the reader. The liberating impact of the intuitive structure of "Women in Love" was lost in the broadbush over "Ulysses." "Sons and Lovers" was a novel of texture, of things caught and illuminated, while "Women in Love" was one of structure, an organized turbulence that paralleled the characters' cold frenzy. Barbara Hardy remarks on Lawrence's distrust of aesthetics in sexuality as an illegitimate invasion by the ego. In his search

Mr. Brody is a book review for The New York Times.

Best Seller

This analysis is based on data obtained from more than 250 stores in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Rank	Title	Author
1	The Honor of the Oath	Green
2	The Hollow Hills	Stewart
3	The Joy of Sex	Brady
4	The Million Dollar Game	Thing, Erdman
5	World Without End	Amos
6	Throes of North, Wilder	Amos
7	The Salamander	West
8	Come Winter	Come
9	Once Is Not Enough	Brady
10	The First Deadly Sin	Sanders
11	How to Be Your Own Best Friend	Newman & Berkowitz
12	With Own	Omni
13	Penetration	Ballman
14	In One Era and Out the Other	Lawrence
15	Allstar Cook's America	Cooke
16	The Onco Field	Wash
17	Cosell	Cosell
18	Portrait of a Marriage	Nichols
19	Upstairs at the White House	West
20	The House of the Living Dead	Ident

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS						
1	Imposing	46	Gaze steadily	22	Secure	
5	Insect stages	47	Precisely	25	Leather fastener	
10	Forceful impact	48	Wing-shaped	26	Antilles island	
14	Soft drink	49	Deteriorate	27	Suffice defeat	
15	"Once ——— midnight dreary . . ."	50	Possessive pronoun	28	Drigible	
16	Stratagem	51	Command	29	River islands	
17	Litigant	52	Branches, in Mexico	30	Elle and Walter	
18	Use up	53	Site of Zion Park	31	Formula of belief	
19	Fiber plant	54	On one's ———	32	Sacred text of Islam	
20	Usually	55	Small fish	34	Indonesian islands	
23	"Watch ——— step"	56	Head: Fr.	37	Ducks, e.g.	
24	Athletic org.	DOWN			38	Diminutive
25	Hot drink	1	Feminine suffix	40	Purity	
26	Rough it	2	Muffled sound	41	Goose egg	
33	Fish	3	Thought: Prefix	43	Reserves	
34	Equally	4	Excuse	44	"——, young man"	
35	Relative: Abbr.	5	Daily-dozen unit	46	——, pushers	
36	Reddish brown	6	Superior	47	Reality	
37	Mandamuses	7	"Evangeline," for one	48	Miscellany	
38	Legal equal	8	——, Domin	49	Pace	
39	Presidential nickname	9	Inept ones	50	Mine car	
40	Damages	10	Conclude	51	Kind of plate or fries	
41	Mrs. Fitzgerald	11	Dance	52	Medical instrument	
42	Rejected	12	Old lyre	53	Mild oath	
44	Fares	13	Confront			

